where it is ſaid, "and they ſpit upon him, &c. and led him away to crucify him." N.

(To be Continued.)

THE HYPOCHONDRIAC.

THE hypochondriac is offended with every thing He reddens, and appears diſturbed, when any one looks at him. Every thing diſpleaſes, every thing grieves; in a word, he has formed ſuch unhappy ideas of every thing, that, in whatever place he is, all that he ſees, and all that he hears, becomes inſupportable. The ſlighteſt action, or the moſt harmleſs converſation, make him bluſh, and he generally draws ſuch terrible conſequences from them, that he is obliged to ruſh from the company abruptly. One day, being at table with ſome of his friends, who were rallying him, he imagined that a footman glanced at him to ridicule him; this threw him into a dreadful agitation, ſince which he cannot ſuffer his preſence, though convinced that nothing was meant. Sometimes he perſuades himſelf, when he is on horſeback or walking, that if he goes to the end of a certain ſtreet, he ſhall meet with perſons whoſe appearance will terrify him; ſo that this obliges him ſuddenly to return. In a word, nothing can be more capricious, more party-coloured, more feeble than his mind. But it is neceſſary alſo to obſerve, that while he perceives this imbecillity, he is ſenſible of it, and attempts to remedy it; ſo that it may be ſaid of him, that he is ſtrong and feeble, prudent and mad, at the ſame time.

When he dines on fruit and water he is free from this agitation. In the ſpring and ſummer his indiſpoſition is moſt troubleſome, for it is then his humours are moſt agitated. He feels himſelf alſo worſe in winter, when the atmoſphere is thick, and at a fall of rain or ſnow. This is owing, probably, that at thoſe times the tranſpiration is not freely made, becauſe of the ambient air, which fills the pores of the body with its humidity, and cloſes them by its coldneſs. The fulliginous and acrid vapours are therefore pent up in the bowels, where they move with violence, and cauſe an extraordinary heat.

In warm weather the leaſt thought ruffles him, and makes his face redden: he is then alarmed at every thing; he becomes a miſanthrope, and flies and fears every one. If he goes out he muſt firſt drink two or three tumblers of water to tranquilize his mind, becauſe water allays the acrid vapours, and refreſhes the heated blood for a ſhort time.

Curioſities of Literature, vol. 2.

THE FATAL LETTER.

The following love adventure is recorded in Arthur Wilſon's life of James I.

WHEN the daughter of James I. married the Palatine, many Engliſh ſoldiers of fortune followed her; amongſt theſe gentlemen was one Duncomb, who was an officer in the Earl of Oxford's company. He left a beautiful miſtreſs behind him in England, to whom he had offered vows of the moſt faithful paſſion, accompanied by a promiſe of marriage. Her fortune was, however, ſmall, and his father threatened to diſinherit him if he carried his deſign into execution. To alienate his affections from this lady, he ſent him to the Palatinate, where he conceived time and abſence would efface impreſſions which love had made upon his heart. He charged him at his departure never to think of his miſtreſs more if he wiſhed to be remembered by him. Our lover had been now abſent for ſome time, and his heart breathed with undiminiſhed affection. He reſolved to give way to the preſſure of his feelings; and for this purpoſe wrote to his miſtreſs, aſſuring her, that no threats or anger of his unfeeling parents ſhould ever baniſh the tender recollection of their reciprocal paſſion.

Our youth, who was a careful lover but a careleſs writer, having occaſion to write to his father at the ſame time, addreſſed his father's letter (in which he renounces his miſtreſs for ever), to his miſtreſs; and the letter of his miſtreſs to his father, in which he promiſes a durable paſſion. The father, with harſh and cruel indignation, ſent to his ſon a letter

letter of the moſt unkind nature. Whether it was this letter, or a ſenſe of ſhame for the miſtake that had happened, that ſhe ſhould ſee that he had renounced her; the lover, alive to the fineſt ſenſibilities, run himſelf on his ſword, and his death was ſincerely lamented by all the Engliſh in the Palatinate.

Curioſities of Literature, vol. 2.

METHOD OF PREPARING CHARCOAL.

IT gives us no ſmall degree of ſatisfaction, to obſerve the curioſity of ſo conſiderable a part of our readers excited by the notices given regarding charcoal in our number for January.

Many of the facts there ſtated are new, and certainly of great importance. The following anſwers to ſome queries, will, we hope, be acceptable not only to thoſe who put them, but to our readers at large.

As to the method of preparing charcoal: The beſt charcoal is made of hard timber, burnt or ſcorched by a ſmothered heat, taking care never to allow it to be greatly inflamed.

The following is the method practiſed in the large way: The wood is cut into faggots about three feet along, which are ſet on their end, inclining to a pole placed as a center; around theſe another row is ſet up, and ſo on in a circular form, till the pile is about ten feet in diameter; then another tire or ſtorey is built up as before, on the top of the former; and ſo on another, till the pile reaches the ſummit of the central pole, which is commonly about twelve feet long. The outſide of the pyramid is then well paſted over with a mixture of earth and clay, ſo as to form a cloſe covering, which is allowed to dry. When dry the middle pole is drawn out, as alſo a horizontal beam laid on the ground communicating with it, ſo that a cavity, or ſort of funnel, goes through the pile, from the outſide at bottom to the top. Fire is then put to it at the top, and the opening ſhut; this cauſes the inflamation to tend downwards to the opening at bottom where the air enters. In order to lead down the fire, holes are occaſionally made in the ſides below the inflamed part, and then cloſed up as ſoon as the fire has approached them. When the fire has reached to the bottom all the openings are ſhut cloſe up, and the fire allowed to go out; when cool the pile is taken down and is ready for uſe. By this ſlow and ſmothered inflamation the wood does not loſe either its form or ſeize, its ſap and other humidity is burnt out, but moſt of the inflamable matter remains.

It would be improper here to enter into a detail of the chemical properties of charcoal, we only wiſh to direct the attention of our readers to ſuch as are really uſeful in the arts, or for the common purpoſes of life.

To another query, reſpecting the purification of water by means of charcoal, it may be further added to what was formerly obſerved (art. 7.) that veſſels employed to hold water ſhould be ſcorched or burnt in the inſide with a red hot iron, ſo as to form a cruſt or covering of charcoal: one chief cauſe of the corruption of the water being the extraction of ſome of the parts of the wood which it diſſolves. This practice will not only keep the water, theſe veſſels contain, longer from corruption, but will alſo preſerve the veſſels themſelves from rotting and falling into decay. We truſt, that an attention to this property of charcoal, in purifying water, will prove of infinite ſervice to ſea-faring people, where freſh water is of ſo much importance.

As charcoal is one of the moſt durable and unalterable ſubſtances we know, we may take this opportunity of recommending a practice to ſuch as have occaſion to drive ſtakes or pills into the ground, for paling or other ſuch purpoſes; namely to burn or ſcorch the ends that are to be driven into the ground, which will keep them long from rotting or decay: Pieces of charcoal have been found buried in the ground, uninjured, after having lain there for a very great length of time.

Though it is of wood that the beſt charcoal is made, yet all vegetable matter is capable of being converted into charcoal. For many purpoſes that from pit-coal anſwers as well as that from wood.

MAN-

MANNERS OF THE VENETIANS.

THERE is no country ſo much frequented that is ſo little known by foreigners as Venice; they ſuppoſe every thing to be the ſame now as formerly; and therefore report the very reverſe of what is. Its government is deſcribed as the moſt jealous and deſpotic upon earth, becauſe it once was ſo. I aſſure you there are few more indulgent. However I was ſo frightened by an anecdote I heard laſt ſummer at Geneva, from L—d B—l—ve, as to be, long after our arrival, extremely reſerved upon political ſubjects, though we perceived they were a favourite topic. It is as follows: A foreign gentleman happened to ſit down in a coffee-houſe, near a perſon who declaimed violently againſt the ſtate inquiſitors, or three principal magiſtrates, the diſcourſe was addreſſed to this ſtranger, who not only declined ſaying any thing upon the ſubject, but withheld (as far as was conſiſtent with civility) his attention to the ſpeaker. The next night on coming out of his lodgings, he was ſeized, blind-folded, and forced into a gondola, threatened with inſtant death if he ſpoke, and carried off in profound ſilence. On landing, he was led but a little way before he entered a houſe; where, on the bandage being taken off his eyes, he found himſelf in a large apartment hung with black, before a tribunal as terrible in appearance as the inquiſition. Thoſe who ſat as judges, aſked him how long he had known his companion in the coffee-houſe: he proteſted he had never ſeen him before, and gave ſuch convincing proofs of his innocence, that after a ſhort conſultation, they ordered him to be enlarged, enjoining him, however, not only to be ſilent upon political ſubjects as long as he remained in Venice, but not even to liſten to them in future. He then was led through a long paſſage into another chamber as diſmal as the former, at the upper end of which he ſaw a man hanging upon a hook; on coming nearer to the body—he perceived it with horror to be the perſon he had ſeen in the coffee-houſe. When he had gazed ſometime upon this fearful ſpectacle, he was again blind-folded, conducted in ſilence to the gondola, and releaſed at the door of his lodgings. I believed this ſtory when I heard it; but the knowledge I have of Venice makes me now reject it, as inconſiſtent with the eaſy characters of thoſe who rule.

I never was ſo imprudent as to cenſure the Venetian goverment in direct terms; but have frequently converſed without reſerve upon it, even with the nobles who are principally entruſted in its adminiſtration; and, as I have before intimated, found them enter freely upon the topic. But indeed the ſociety of Venice is ſo much ſuperior to any other, and the amuſements ſo various and agreeable, that it is ſeldom poſſible to diſcuſs ſo grave a theme as politics. We brought with us letters to the Cavalier Giacomo Foſcarini, and to the young Count Luigi Martinengo. The former is ſenior ſenator of Venice, yet though ſo exalted in rank, and of a family co-eval with the republic itſelf, I never knew a man of more eaſy and unaſſuming manners. His converſation and actions prove the ſolidity of his underſtanding and the benevolence of his mind. Martinengo is of my own age, and after my own heart. To know and not eſteem theſe amiable perſons is, I think, impoſſible; conceive then how favourable an opinion of the noble Venetians muſt this impreſſion have given us. They introduced us at the opera (for ſuch is the cuſtom) to ſo many charming people, that to recollect them we were obliged to write down their names and the numbers of their boxes; but this was not neceſſary to remind us of the ladies Sagredo and Venier—the two greateſt beauties of Venice. To the former I am under particular obligations for having done me the honour of being my patroneſs. She is not only the handſomeſt, but always the moſt elegantly dreſſed woman in Venice; and her manners and converſation are ſtill more pleaſing than her perſon. I cannot give you a truer picture of the cuſtoms of this country, than by telling you how we paſs our time. At eleven we get up and breakfaſt; at twelve walk to St Mark's Place, where every thing

that is brilliant aſſemblies. We dine at half after three, and go to bed till ſeven, when we dreſs, and are taken in our gondola to the Freſco. About this time of the evening the *beau monde* of Venice meet on the Giudecca, or Zuecca, the largeſt of their canals. The gondoliers immediately form a circle, and row continually round, ſo that the company may ſee and ſalute each other as they paſs. It is ſometime before a foreigner underſtands the various manners they uſe in ſaluting with the hand, each of which has its proper meaning; but Pocock is quite a Venetian in the art. Between nine and ten we frequent the coffee-houſes——the reſort of all faſhionable people, even of the ladies, who are as numerous there as the gentlemen. This cuſtom is peculiar to Venice. They are indeed forbidden by government to appear in the coffee-rooms, but are permitted to be in the chambers behind them, which are always crowded by ten. At eleven the operas begin, where we paſs the time in viſits from one box to another until they end, which generally happens about three. They have been lately ſhut up for the ſeaſon, and are ſucceeded by Caſſini. Caſſino is an elegant diminutive in Italian, that ſignifies a ſmall houſe of amuſement. All the noble Venetians who are wealthy have their palaces, but paſs the chief part of their time in theſe Caſſini, which are generally in the environs of St. Mark's Place. It ſeems ſtrange to a foreigner that they ſhould prefer theſe little cabbins to their large and magnificent houſes: but ſo it is. The chambers over one of the porticos of St. Mark's Place are all converted into public Caſſini. Among them is that of St. Samuel, which is much the moſt brilliant in Venice. Ladies only are ſubſcribers; each of whom may introduce any gentleman of her acquaintance. Of all the ſocieties I ever frequented, theſe are the moſt agreeable. Their amuſements are converſation, cards, &c. and the converſation of the Venetian women, in their own charming dialect, [illegible] indeed a treat. It is almoſt impoſſible [illegible] be grave in their company, ſo intereſting are they even in your thoughts. A few [illegible]ghts ago a lady ſent a gentleman acroſs the Caſſino room to enquire what *national* misfortune had happened, as I ſeemed to be much troubled with the *ſpleen*, a word which they have adopted at Venice.

Another thing which renders theſe aſſemblies ſo agreeable is the Venetian habit. On feſtivals, the gentlemen wear black ſilk dominos, and on other days, white, as ſubſtitutes for full dreſs. I attribute the very favourable reception we have met with here, to our talking their language, and conforming to their dreſs and manners, which is conſidered a high compliment; eſpecially, as few foreigners will do either. There is leſs French ſpoken in Venice than in any city of Italy, ſo that a knowledge of Italian is indeſpenſible to thoſe who mean to paſs any time in it. Indeed I am perſuaded, that it is impoſſible to live agreeably, in any country, without being able to converſe fluently with the natives of it in their own tongue.

The Venetians are great lovers of harmony. There is mixed with the melody ſo much point, and ſuch arch turns, that their ſongs are the moſt pleaſing, and the moſt intereſting I ever heard. Their muſic is compoſed for their language; inſomuch, that Tuſcan words, ſet to a Venetian air, would deſtroy all its effect. We were lately introduced to a lady whoſe voice and taſte are unrivalled. I have liſtened to Banti and Mara with *pleaſure*. I never heard Madame di Petris (by which name this lady is generally called) but in *raptures*. She invites us, knowing our partiality, to all her muſical and dramatic entertainments, which are very frequent. We alſo have been carried, by our friend Martinengo, to a concert of noble Venetians, called I Philarmonici. The leader of the band, Signor Grimani, is the beſt gentleman-performer on the violin I ever heard.

Watkins' Travels through Switzerland, &c.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF COURAGE IN A LADY.

MRS. DAY, when ſhe was yet a young unmarried woman, while walking in company with another young lady through a field, a bull came running up to them with all the marks of malevolence. Her friend began to run towards the ſtile, but

was prevented by Miſs Bonham (the maiden name of Mrs. Day) who told her, that as ſhe could not reach the ſtile ſoon enough to ſave herſelf, and as it is the nature of theſe animals to attack perſons in flight, her life would be in great danger if ſhe attempted to run, and would be inevitably loſt if ſhe chanced to fall; but that if ſhe would ſteal gently to the ſtile, ſhe herſelf would take off the bull's attention from her, by ſtanding between them. Accordingly, turning her face towards the animal with the firmeſt aſpect ſhe could aſſume, ſhe fixed her eyes ſteadily upon his. It is ſaid by travellers, that a lion itſelf may be controlled by the ſteady looks of a human being; but that no ſooner a man turns his back, than the beaſt ſprings upon him as his prey. Miſs Bonham, to whom this property of animals ſeems to have been known, had the preſence of mind to apply it to the ſafety of her friend and of herſelf. By her ſteady aſpect ſhe checked the bull's career; but he ſhewed the ſtrongeſt marks of indignation at being ſo controlled, by roaring and tearing the ground with his feet and horns. While he was thus engaged in venting his rage on the turf, ſhe cautiouſly retreated a few ſteps, without removing her eyes from him. When he obſerved that ſhe had retreated, he advanced till ſhe ſtopped, and then he alſo ſtopped, and again renewed his frantic play. Thus by repeated degrees ſhe at length arrived at the ſtile, where ſhe accompliſhed her ſafety; and thus, by a preſence of mind rarely ſeen in a perſon of her youth and ſex, ſhe not only ſaved herſelf, but alſo, at the hazard of her own life, protected her friend. Some days afterwards, this bull gored its maſter.

Life of Tho. Day, Eſq.

STATE PAPER.

NOTE *delivered by the Auſtrian Envoy at the Diet of Ratiſbon, on the part of the Emperor.*

ALL Europe knows the manifold and juſt grounds which have compelled the Germanic Empire, united under its ſupreme Chief, to declare a general war, for the maintenance of the moſt binding covenants and the moſt ſacred treaties; for the preſervation of ſocial order, from a wild, deſtructive, and moſt anarchic tyranny, falſely called freedom; for the defence of an acknowledged religion from peſtilential atheiſm; for the ſupport of the conſtitution of the empire againſt an arbitrary, horrible, and univerſal revolutionary power; for keeping up the Imperial honour; for the protection and future ſecurity of the Imperial privileges and the frontiers; and for obtaining a ſuitable and entire ſatisfaction againſt the common enemy of all public order, againſt the moſt wanton diſturbers of all the beneficent ties of ſocial happineſs, and the moſt cruel deſpots and violaters of the moſt ſacred rights of mankind.

Equally well known are the different ſplendid victories from the firſt day of the opening of the laſt campaign, which were gained blow upon blow, by the almoſt incredible bravery of the German troops on the Rhine, the Rohr, the Maes, the Mayne, the Mozelle, &c. which were happily followed by the deliverance of the United Netherlands, invaded in the moſt lawleſs manner, and the emancipation of many other German diſtricts and important countries, from the ſway of falſe French liberty; the capture of Condè, the re-capture of the city and important fortreſs of Mentz, the taking of Valenciennes, Queſnoy, &c.

But this campaign, ſo glorious for battles, ſieges, and conqueſts, could not bring back the French to a more equitable and more juſt ſenſe of reaſon, principle, and action, towards the Germanic nation, offended to the higheſt degree. That faction, hoſtile to the human race, which ſtiles itſelf the *National Convention of France*, ſtrengthens daily her power of reſiſtance by the moſt terrible means, by numberleſs arbitrary confiſcations, by the plundering of the churches and the rich, having already ſeized the property of the clergy, nobility, and crown; and by the moſt deſperate meaſure of a general requiſition of all fighting men, ſupported by that moſt terrific inſtrument the guillotine.

The violent decrees, compelling the people to riſe in a maſs, have given additional force and ſtrength to the numerous hoſtile armies now in the field, ſo that they ſucceeded at laſt, after renovated, daily, and moſt violent attacks, notwithſtanding the ſtedfaſt countenance and moſt gallant reſiſtance on the part of the German warriors, to retake by their ſuperiority a part of the conqueſt—a loſs, which in all probability would not have enſued, if the contingents of the Empire had been properly ſent.

This general requiſition of all the fighting men effected a great ſuperiority, and changed entirely the mode of making war, increaſed the dangers and difficulties of this coercive war, and ſeems in ſome meaſure to neceſſitate the riſing in a maſs of the inhabitants of the frontiers of the Netherlands, anterior Auſtria, Briſgau, and other places, in order to procure ſafety to the property of the loyal ſubjects of the empire, againſt the ravages, branded with the wildeſt exceſſes, occaſioned by an enemy driven to deſpair by the miſery which reigns in their own country, and emboldened by their ſucceſſes. (Signed) COLLOREDO.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A complete Account of the ſettlement at Port Jackſon, in New South Wales; including an accurate Deſcription of the Situation of the Colony, of the Natives, and of its natural Productions. Taken on the ſpot, by Captain Watkin Tench, of the Marines. 12s. 6d. Nicol.

PUBLIC curioſity is always intereſted in the account of an infant colony. Though much has already been written on the ſubject of the preſent narrative, yet we are ſtrongly inclined to regard Capt. Tench's account as peculiarly inſtructive and authentic. He reſided four years at Port Jackſon, during which time he had many favourable opportunities for obſervation, and he ſeems to be fully capable of improving his opportunities; his narrative is ſimple, and his remarks juſt. As a ſpecimen we ſelect the following deſcription of the behaviour of one of the natives after being ſeized by the coloniſts, and brought away captive to Sydney Cove.

'WHEN the news of his arrival at Sidney was announced, I went with every other perſon to ſee him. He appeared to be about thirty years old, not tall but robuſtly made; and of a countenance which, under happier circumſtances, I thought would diſplay manlineſs and ſenſibility; his agitation was exceſſive, and the clamorous crowds who flocked around him, did not contribute to leſſen it. Curioſity and obſervation ſeemed nevertheleſs not to have wholly deſerted him: he ſhewed the effect of novelty upon ignorance: he wondered at all he ſaw. Though broken and interrupted with diffidence, his voice was ſoft and muſical, when its natural tone could be heard; and he readily pronounced, with tolerable accuracy, the names of things which were taught him. To our ladies he quickly became extraordinary courteous; a ſure ſign that his terror was wearing off.

'Every blandiſhment was uſed to ſooth him, and it had its effect. As he was entering the governor's houſe ſome one touched a ſmall bell which hung over the door. He ſtarted with horror and aſtoniſhment; but in a moment after was reconciled to the noiſe, and laughed at the cauſe of his perturbation. When pictures were ſhewn to him, he knew directly thoſe which repreſented the human figure; among others, a very large handſome print of her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs of Cumberland being produced, he called out, *woman*, a name by which we had juſt before taught him to call the female convicts. Plates of birds and beaſts were alſo laid before him; and many people were led to believe, that ſuch as he ſpoke about and pointed to were known to him. But this muſt have been an erroneous conjecture; for the elephant, rhinoceros, and ſeveral others, which we muſt have diſcovered, did they exiſt in the country, were of the number. Again, on the other hand, thoſe he did not point out, were equally unknown to him.

'His curioſity here being ſatiated, we took him into a large brick houſe, which was building for the governor's reſidence. Being about to enter, he caſt up his eyes, and ſeeing ſome people leaning out of a window on the firſt ſtory, he exclaimed aloud, and teſtified the moſt extravagant ſurpriſe. Nothing here was obſerved to fix his attention ſo ſtrongly as ſome tame fowls, who were feeding near him; our dogs alſo he particularly noticed; but ſeemed more fearful than fond of them.

'He dined at a ſide-table at the governor's; and eat heartily of fiſh and ducks, which he firſt cooked. Bread and ſalt meat he ſmelled at, but would not taſte; all our liquors he treated in the ſame manner, and could drink nothing but water. On being ſhewn that he was not to wipe his hands on the chair which he ſat upon, he uſed a towel which was given to him, with great cleanlineſs and decency.

'In the afternoon his hair was cloſely cut, his head combed, and his beard ſhaved; but he would not ſubmit to theſe operations until he had ſeen them performed on another perſon, when he readily acquieſced. His hair, as might be ſuppoſed, was filled with vermin whoſe deſtruction ſeemed to afford him great triumph; nay, either revenge or pleaſure prompted him to eat them! but on our expreſſing diſguſt and abhorrence he left it off.'

Travels through France, by Arthur Young, Esq; F. R. S. During the years 1787, 8, *and* 9. 11. 5s. Richardson.

THE following paſſage is highly illuſtrative of the good ſenſe and ſound judgment of the writer, and throws ſome light upon French politics.

'THE chaplain of Monſ. de Guerchy's regiment, who has a cure here, and whom I had known at Caen, Monſ. l'Abbé de ——, was particularly ſtrenuous for what is called the regeneration of the kingdom, by which it is impoſſible, from the explanation, to underſtand any thing more than a theoretic perfection of government; queſtionable in its origin, hazardous in its progreſs, and viſionary in its end: but always preſenting itſelf under a moſt ſuſpicious appearance to me, becauſe its advocates, from the pamphlets of the leaders in the National Aſſembly, to the gentlemen who make its panegyric at preſent, all affect to hold the conſtitution of England cheap in reſpect of liberty: and as that is unqueſtionably, and by their own admiſſion, the beſt the world ever ſaw, they profeſs to appeal from practice to theory, which, in the arrangement of a queſtion of ſcience, might be admitted (though with caution); but, in eſtabliſhing the complex intereſts of a great kingdom, in *ſecuring* freedom to twenty-five millions of people, ſeems to me the very *acmè* of imprudence, the very quinteſſence of infanity. My argument was an appeal to the Engliſh conſtitution; take it at once, which is the buſineſs of a ſingle vote; by your poſſeſſion of a real and equal repreſentation of the people, you have freed it from its only great objection: in the remaining circumſtances, which are but of ſmall importance, improve it—but improve it cautiouſly; for ſurely that ought to be touched with caution, which has given, from the moment of its eſtabliſhment, felicity to a great nation; which has given greatneſs to a people deſigned by nature to be little; and, from being the humble copyers of every neighbour, has rendered them, in a ſingle century, rivals to the moſt ſucceſsful nations in thoſe decorative arts that embelliſh human life; and the maſters of the world in all thoſe that contribute to its convenience. I was commended for my attachment to *what I thought was liberty*; but anſwered, that the king of France muſt have no *veto* on the will of the nation; and that the army muſt be in the hands of the provinces, with an hundred ideas equally impracticable and prepoſterous. Yet theſe are the ſentiments which the court has done all in its power to ſpread through the kingdom; for, will poſterity believe, that while the preſs has ſwarmed with inflammatory productions that tend to prove the bleſſings of theoretical confuſion, and ſpeculative licentiouſneſs, not one writer of talents has been employed to refute and confound the faſhionable doctrines, nor the leaſt care taken to diſſeminate works of another complexion?'

The Hiſtory, Civil and Commercial, of the Britiſh Colonies in the Weſt Indies. By Bryan Edwards, Eſq; *of the Iſland of Jamaica.* (Concluded.)

'THE ſituation of the aged among the Negroes is indeed commonly ſuch as to make them ſome amends for the hardſhips and ſufferings of their youth. The labour required of the men is ſeldom any thing more than to guard the proviſion-grounds; and the women are chiefly employed in attending the children, in nurſing the ſick, or in other eaſy avocations; but their happineſs chiefly ariſes from the high veneration in which old age is held by the Negroes in general; and this I conſider as one of the few pleaſing traits in their character. In addreſſing ſuch of their fellow-ſervants as are any ways advanced in years, they preſix to their names the appellation of parent, as *Ta* Quaco, and *Ma* Quaſhaba, *Ta* and *Ma* ſignifying father and mother, by which deſignation they mean to convey not only the idea of filial reverence, but alſo that of eſteem and fondneſs. Neither is the regard thus diſplayed towards the aged confined to outward ceremonies and terms of reſpect alone. It is founded on an active principle of native benevolence, furniſhing one of the few exceptions to their general unrelenting and ſelfiſh character. The whole

whole body of Negroes on a plantation muſt be reduced to a deplorable ſtate of wretchedneſs, if, at any time, they ſuffer their aged companions to want the common neceſſaries of life, or even many of its comforts, as far as they can procure them. They ſeem to me to be actuated on theſe occaſions by a kind of involuntary impulſe, operating as a primitive law of nature, which ſcorns to wait the cold dictates of reaſon: among them, it is the exerciſe of a common duty, which courts no obſervation, and looks for no applauſe.

'Among other propenſities and qualities of the Negroes muſt not be omitted their loquacioufneſs. They are as fond of exhibiting ſet ſpeeches, as orators by profeſſion; but it requires a conſiderable ſhare of patience to hear them throughout; for they commonly make a long preface before they come to the point; beginning with a tedious enumeration of their paſt ſervices and hardſhips. They dwell with peculiar energy (if the fact admits it) on the number of children they have preſented to *Maſſa* (*Maſter*); after which they recapitulate ſome of the inſtances of particular kindneſs ſhewn them by their owner or employer, adducing theſe alſo as proofs of their own merit; it being evident, they think, that no ſuch kindneſs can be gratuitous. This is their uſual exordium, as well when they bring complaints againſt others, as when they are called upon to defend themſelves; and it is in vain to interrupt either plaintiff or defendant. Yet I have ſometimes heard them convey much ſtrong meaning in a narrow compaſs. I have been ſurpriſed by ſuch figurative expreſſions, and (notwithſtanding their ignorance of abſtract terms) ſuch pointed ſentences as would have reflected no diſgrace on poets and philoſophers. One inſtance recurs to my memory, of ſo ſignificant a turn of expreſſion in a common labouring Negro, who could have had no opportunity of improvement from the converſation of white people, as is alone, I think, ſufficient to demonſtrate that Negroes have minds very capable of obſervation. It was a ſervant who had brought me a letter, and, while I was preparing an anſwer, had, through wearineſs and fatigue, fallen aſleep on the floor: as ſoon as the papers were ready, I directed him to be awakened; but this was no eaſy matter. When the Negro, who attempted to awake him, exclaimed in the uſual jargon, *You no hear Maſſa call you?* that is, don't you hear Maſter call you? *Sleep*, replied the poor fellow, looking up, and returning compoſedly to his ſlumbers, *Sleep hab no Maſſa*. (Sleep hath no Maſter.)

'Of thoſe imitative arts in which perfection can be attained only in an improved ſtate of ſociety, it is natural to ſuppoſe that the Negroes have but little knowledge. An opinion prevails in Europe, that they poſſeſs organs peculiarly adapted to the ſcience of muſic; but this I believe is an ill-founded idea. In vocal harmony they diſplay neither variety nor compaſs. Nature ſeems, in this reſpect, to have dealt more penuriouſly by them than towards the reſt of the human race. As practical muſicians, ſome of them, by great labour and careful inſtruction, become ſufficiently expert to bear an under part in a public concert; but I do not recollect ever to have ſeen or heard of a Negro who could truly be called a fine performer on any capital inſtrument. In general they prefer a loud and long-continued noiſe to the moſt harmony, and frequently conſume the whole night in beating on a board with a ſtick. This is, in fact, one of their chief muſical inſtruments: beſides which, they have the Banja or Marriwang, the Dundo, and the Goombay, all of African origin. The firſt is an imperfect kind of violincello; except that it is played on by the finger, like the guitar, producing a diſmal monotony of four notes. The Dundo is preciſely a tabor; and the Goombay is a ruſtic drum; being formed of the trunk of a hollow tree, one end of which is covered with ſheeps ſkin. From ſuch inſtruments nothing like a regular tune can be expected, nor is it attempted.

'Their ſongs are commonly *impromptu*, and there are among them individuals who reſemble the *improviſatore*, or extempore bards of Italy; but I cannot ſay much for their poetry. Their tunes in general are characteriſtic of their national

manners

manners; thoſe of the Eboes being ſoft and languiſhing; of the Koromantyns heroic and martial. At the ſame time, there is obſervable, in moſt of them, a predominant melancholy, which, to a man of feeling, is ſometimes very affecting.

'At their merry meetings, and midnight feſtivals, they are not without ballads of another kind, adapted to ſuch occaſions; and here they give full ſcope to a talent for ridicule and deriſion, which is exerciſed not only againſt each other, but alſo, not unfrequently, at the expence of their owner or employer; but moſt part of their ſongs at theſe places are fraught with obſcene ribaldry, and accompanied with dances in the higheſt degree licentious and wanton.

'At other times, more eſpecially at the burial of ſuch among them as were reſpected in life, or venerable through age, they exhibit a ſort of *Pyrrhic* or warlike dance, in which their bodies are ſtrongly agitated by running, leaping, and jumping, with many violent and frantic geſtures and contortions. Their funeral ſongs too are all of the heroic or martial caſt; affording ſome colour to the prevalent notion that the Negroes conſider death not only as a welcome and happy releaſe from the calamities of their condition, but alſo as a paſſport to the place of their nativity; a deliverance which, while it frees them from bondage, reſtores them to the ſociety of their deareſt, long-loſt, and lamented relatives in Africa. But I am afraid that this, like other European notions concerning the Negroes, is the dream of poetry, a ſympathetic effuſion of fanciful or too credulous an imagination. The Negroes, in general, are ſo far from courting death, that among ſuch of them as have reſided any length of time in the Weſt Indies, ſuicide is much leſs frequent than among the free-born, happy, and civiliſed inhabitants of Great Britain. With them, equally with the whites, Nature ſhrinks back at approaching diſſolution; and when, at any time, ſudden or untimely death overtakes any of their companions, inſtead of rejoicing at ſuch an event, they never fail to impute it to the malicious contrivances and diabolical arts of ſome practitioners in *Obeah*, a term of African origin, ſignifying ſorcery or witchcraft, the prevalence of which, among many of their countrymen, all the Negroes moſt firmly and implicitly believe. We may conclude therefore, that their funeral ſongs and ceremonies are commonly nothing more than the diſſonance of ſavage barbarity and riot; as remote from the fond ſuperſtition to which they are aſcribed, as from the ſober dictates of a rational ſorrow.'

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POETRY.

POETRY.

The *Duke of Richmond's Dog*, Thunder; *and the* Widow's Pigs.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

A DAME near Goodwood own'd a Sow, her all,
Which *nat'rally* did into travail fall,
And brought forth many a comely fon and daughter;
On which the *Widow* wond'rouſly was glad,
Caper'd and ſung, as really ſhe were mad—
But *Tears* oft hang upon the heels of *Laughter*.

At Goodwood dwelt the Duke's great dog, call'd *Thunder*,
A dog, like courtiers, much inclin'd to plunder;
This dog, with courtier-jealouſy ſo bitter,
Beheld the ſweetly-muffling ſportive litter.

Bounce! without "by your leave," or leaſt harangue,
Upon this harmleſs litter, *Thunder* ſprang,
And murder'd brothers, ſiſters, quick as thought;
Then ſneak'd away, his tail between his *rear*,
Seeming aſham'd—unlike great courtiers here,
Who (Fame reporteth) are aſham'd of nought.
The childleſs Sow ſet up a ſhriek *ſo* loud!
All her ſweet babies ready for the ſhroud;
Now chac'd the rogue that ſuch ſad miſchief work'd:
Out ran the *Dame*—join'd *Miſtreſs* Sow's ſhrill cries;
Burſt was at once the bag that held her ſighs,
And all the bottles of her tears uncork'd.

"Oh! the Duke's dog has ruin'd me outright;
"Oh! he hath murder'd all my pretty pigs."
Forth march'd the Steward grey, with lifted ſight,
And lifted hands, good man, and cry'd "Odſnigs!"

Word of ſurpriſe! which, with a plaintive tone,
And rueful countenance, and hollow groan,
Did ſeem like *pity* alſo, for her caſe:
Yet what's *Odſnigs*, or moan, or groan, or ſighs,
Unhelp'd, by *Famine* if the object *dies?*
Or what a yard of methodiſtic face?

Compaſſions differ very much, we find;
One deals in *ſighs*—now ſighs are merely *wind*;
Another only good advice affords,
Inſtead of alms—now this is only *words*;
Another cannot bear to *ſee* the poor,
So orders the pale beggar from the door.

Now *that* compaſſion is the beſt, I think,
(But, ah! the human ſoul it rarely graces)
Inſtead of groans, which giveth meat and drink;
Off'ring *long* purſes too, inſtead of faces.

But, *Muſe*, we drop *Dog*, *Duke*, and *Sow*, an *Dame*,
To follow an old pitiful remark;
Like wanton ſpaniels that deſert the game,
To yelp and courſe a butterfly or lark.

Now to his *Grace* the howling Widow goes,
Wiping her eyes ſo red, and flowing noſe.

"Oh! pleaſe your Grace, your Grace's dev'liſh dog,
"*Thunder's* confounded wicked chops,
"Have murder'd all my beauteous hopes,
"I beg your Grace will pay for ev'ry hog."

What anſwer gave his *Grace*?—With placid brow,
"Don't cry," quoth he, "and make ſo much foul weather——

"Go home, *Dame*, and when Thunder eats the *ſow*,
"I'll pay for all the *family* together."

THE JUG OF WHISKY.

WITHIN theſe earthen walls confin'd
The ruin lurks of human kind:
More miſchiefs, here united, dwell,
And more diſeaſes haunt this cell,
Than ever plagu'd th' Egyptian flocks,
Or ever curs'd Pandora's box.

Within theſe priſon walls repoſe
The ſeeds of many a bloody noſe,
The chattering tongue, the horrid oath,
The fiſt for fighting nothing loath,
The noſe with diamonds glowing red,
The bloated eye, the broken head.

For ever faſten'd be this door—
Confin'd within, a thouſand more
Deſtructive fiends of hateful ſhape
Even now are planning an eſcape:

Here, only by a cork controul'd,
And ſlender walls of earthern mould,
In all their pomp of death, reſide
Revenge, that ne'er was ſatisfy'd,
The Tree that bears the deadly fruit
Of maiming, murder, and diſpute,
Aſſault, that innocence aſſails,
The images of gloomy jails,
The *giddy thought*, on miſchief bent,
Th' *evening hour*, in folly ſpent—
All theſe within this jug appear,
And—Jack, the hangman, in the rear

Thrice happy he, who, early taught
By Nature—ne'er this poiſon fought;
He, with the purling ſtream content,
The beverage quaffs that Nature meant;
In Reaſon's ſcale his actions weigh'd,
His ſpirits want no foreign aid—
Long life is his, in vigour paſs'd,
Exiſtence welcome to the laſt—
A ſpring that never yet grew ſtale;
Such virtue lies in Adam's Ale!

THE POETS LAUREAT.

The Grove, when Cibber violating trode,
Night felt, and gloom'd the Muſes' green abode,
With rumbling notes the rumbling echoes ring;
Each Muſe affrighted, clos'd her ſecret ſpring,
But ſudden, o'er the fading clouds of night,
The day-ſpring ſtream'd its animating light;
Soft notes from Caſtaly's fair bowers were flung,
The Muſes liſtened as their Whitehead ſung.
Warton, collecting every burning ray,
Mounts high, and pours a blazing noon of day.
His Gothic grandeur won the muſing train,
And Spenſer, ſmiling, lov'd his own ſweet ſtrain.
Now breaks a milder beam, more ſoft, more fair;
A chaſten'd radiance on the glowing air;
'Tis thus on evening ſkies ſo lovely bright,
Shines the departing gleam of the impurpling light.

A SONG.

Sleepless eyelids dim with tears,
Languid accents, breathing woe,
Sighs of ſorrow, throbbing fears,
Lovers, only lovers know.

What tho' all, in life's ſhort day,
Feel awhile the ſtorm of grief;
Hope affords a tranſient ray,
Fleeting pleaſures yield relief.

Fame at length rewards the brave;
Time can Envy's ſelf deſtroy:
But o'er Love's neglected ſlave
Ages paſs, nor waft a joy.'

PARTING OF CHARLES I. AND HIS QUEEN

FROM THE REVOLUTION, A MS. POEM.

And not content againſt his head alone,
This ſtorm of rage ſhould aim its vengeful frown,
His beauteous conſort, victim of like hate,
Who ſhone by more than female virtues great,
With all the winning grace of Bourbon's mind;
His dauntleſs ſpirit and his wit refin'd,
Was mark'd, bold ſubject for impeachment's ſtain,
Thus in his deareſt ties the Prince t'arraign;
Her only crime the matchleſs zeal diſplay'd,
A huſband's wrongs and royalty's cauſe to aid:
But now hard fate! ſo fall'n that huſband's pow'r,
From Faction's wrath ſhe ſtood no more ſecure.
Forc'd the fond chain of nuptial bliſs to part,
And Britain's realms forſake with boding heart;
Slowly deſcending to the hated Strand,
Oft do her ling'ring ſteps their pace ſuſpend,
Unwilling, bear her from her huſband's ſide,
While vain ſhe ſtrives her burſting heart to hide;
Whoſe heaving ſighs, prophetic of her woes,
With all the wife's and mother's anguiſh flows:
Ah! fatal parting, doom'd to meet no more,
Long ſhall thy tears a huſband's fate deplore;
Trace Faction's rage, complete the fatal blow,
And lay thy Prince, thy friend, and lover low;
So erſt Andromache, thy ſorrow's mate,
Met her brave warrior at the Saxan gate,
Where long ſhe hung dejected in his hand,
And mourn'd the woes that muſt his fall attend;
Unwilling parted with prophetic ſigh,
And oft reverted her ſad ſtreaming eye.

FROM THE PLEASURES OF MEMORY,

A POEM.

Twilight's ſoft dews ſteal o'er the village-green,
With magic tints to harmoniſe the ſcene.
Still'd is the hum that through the hamlet broke,
When round the ruins of their ancient oak
The peaſants flock'd, to hear the minſtrel play,
And games and carols clos'd the buſy day.
Her wheel at reſt, the matron charms no more
With treaſured tales of legendary lore.
All, all are fled———
* * * * * * * * * * *
Down by yon hazel copſe, at evening, blaz'd
The gipſey's faggot—there we ſtood and gaz'd;
Gaz'd on her ſun-burnt face with ſilent awe,
Her tatter'd mantle, and her hood of ſtraw;
Her moving lips, her cauldron brimming o'er;
The drowſy brood that on her back ſhe bore;
Imps, in the barn with mouſing owlet bred,
From rifled rooſt at nightly revel fed;
Whoſe dark eyes flaſh'd through locks of blackeſt ſhade,
When in the breeze the diſtant watch-dog bay'd:—
And heroes fled the ſybil's mutter'd call,
Whoſe Elfin proweſs ſeal'd the orchard wall.
As o'er my palm the ſilver piece ſhe drew,
And traced the line of life with ſearching view,
How throbb'd my fluttering pulſe with hopes and fears,
To learn the colour of my future years!

SONG.

BY MR. THOMAS ADNEY.

The comforts of life may be clearly defin'd,
And each may come in for his ſhare;
All trouble is merely a freak of the mind:—
Alas! how we're apt to deſpair!

In all ſituations a man may be glad,
He ne'er was created for woe;
Let him ſeek and he'll find there is bliſs to be had,
And plenty of comfort below.

Too oft we are careleſs of what we enjoy,
And ſeldom contented a day;
We ſuffer each paſſion our peace to annoy,
And trifle our moments away.

Let us look at our neighbours, of ev'ry degree,
And all their misfortunes review;
Ten thouſand unfortunate creatures you'll ſee,
More wretched and friendleſs than you!

Then let us not fall in an error ſo wrong,
But truſt to a Power above;
Be chearful and gay with a friend and a ſong,
And live with Contentment and Love!

PARLIA-

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MOTION FOR PEACE.

Feb. 17. Marquis of Lanſdowne regretted, that the motion he ſhould have the honour to propoſe had not been brought forward by his Majeſty's miniſters; he had impartially conſidered the war in its circumſtances, proſpects, and effects, and muſt pronounce it impolitic, unjuſt, and fatal. Two campaigns had been made with loſs to the allies, and without effect. The neceſſity of our joining the league, for the recovery of Flanders, and the protection of Holland, he could not admit. The plan of invading France, which the allies had adopted, he deemed dangerous, extravagant, and abſurd; and in this he was ſupported by the higheſt military authorities from Marlborough and Schomberg, to General Lloyd, the laſt writer of reputation on military tactics. Their aſſertions had been amply confirmed by the events of laſt compaign; there had much, too much ſtreſs been laid on the declared intentions of the French republic and the characters of its rulers. Briſſot and his party had fallen; but the nation remained firm, emboldened, and deſperate, and had thrown down the gauntlet of defiance. He deteſted their principles; but could not deny, that, in the conteſt, examples of bravery had been given which reflected, on the actors, immortal honour. There is a ſyſtem of action and of re-action continually diminiſhing, and continually renewed. Our treaties with the foreign powers he conſidered as devoid of principle, and deſtitute of any beneficial union. (The Marquis here took a review of the principles which regulate the cabinets of the ſeveral continental powers.) The jealouſy and wars which had formerly ſubſiſted between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, were at preſent ſuſpended for the oſtenſible purpoſe of reſtoring peace and monarchy in France; but he dreaded, for the extenſion of abſolute and illimitable authority. Auſtria had ever, by ſyſtematic arrangements, purſued, with undeviating policy, her grand object, the aggrandizement of power. Ruſſia, the coloſſus of Europe, enormouſly gigantic, and of terrific aſpect, had been invited to join in this immenſe aggregation of force. Her power had already but too much increaſed for the ſecurity and the proſperity of our trade; and a reſpectable body of merchants, who had already felt its effects, dreaded leſt our own trade ſhould be ſubverted and ruined by our narrow prejudices.

Our treaty with Spain had contradicted every former arrangement; by the diſaſters of Toulon they would be filled with jealouſy and mortification. He reprobated their government, as founded on the principles of dark policy and ambitious enterprize.

In our conduct with the Duke of Tuſcany, as appeared from the ſtate papers of Lord Hervey, we had inſulted his dignity, and degraded the generous magnanimity of Great Britain. When I firſt ſaw theſe papers, I imputed them to youthful ardour, and a mind animated with zeal for his country; but it appears, from ſubſequent papers, that theſe imperious menaces were dictated by the Britiſh cabinet.

His Lordſhip next reprobated the ſame dictatorial language uſed to other powers, Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden. He commended the wiſdom of the Swiſs cantons: Were the world inundated with folly, wiſdom would ſeek refuge in Berne, and would there raiſe her temple, and ſtill have adorations offered at her ſhrine, from the ſimple but enlightened Swiſs. The reply of Count Bernſtorffe, from the court of Denmark, was equally noble and wiſe; it was worthy to ſerve as a model to every court, and was one of the moſt honourable he had ever read.

The queſtion occurs, What is the propoſed object of the war? It is anſwered, the reſtitution of the old government in France. Yet in this the allies have even not been conſiſtent, and appear to have had ſeparate views. This is completely eſtabliſhed by the varying tenor of their manifeſtos; from the abſurd and impolitic manifeſto of the Duke of Brunſwick, to the lateſt that had been made. Their declarations of not intermedling

in the internal government of France, had been refuted by the conduct of their generals in Alsace, Flanders, Valenciennes, and Dunkirk. The declarations of Lord Hood, at the surrender of Toulon, with what succeeded; the design of restoring the corrupted worn-out government, which could no longer stand, proved the direct violation of national faith, on our part; for the breach of which, our loss, and disgrace that followed, were the just reward. We were perpetually blaming the violent language of the Convention against Great Britain, while ours, in our assemblies, was no less so. Do we reproach them for anarchy? we may expect to be marked with the scornful name of tyranny. It was high time to exhibit a noble example. Let England hold out, in amity, her hand to France, and he would pledge himself, that she would come half way to meet it. Thus, having proceeded through a speech of excellent arrangement, pure style, and grave, but unembarrassed delivery—a speech that occupied about two hours and a half, his Lordship concluded, by submitting a motion to their Lordships, which, as it is impossible to do it justice, it would be indiscreet to attempt. It excited the admiration of all who heard it, for its composition, though they might discommend it for its principles. It comprised an address to the King, requesting, that his Majesty would regard the prospect, circumstances, and effects of the war, and establish peace as soon as he conveniently could, to his own honour, and the safety and advantage of Britain.

Lord Fitzwilliam strenuously opposed the motion, as he considered the present purely as a defensive war, as the French had threatened to extend their destructive principles over all Europe, as was manifested by the writings of Brissot. The present motion was objectionable, as it called on his Majesty to specify the mode of carrying on the war, and advising a direct violation of treaties with our allies. Under the present system we could have no peace with France, where it had been declared as a preliminary, that we must abandon our Constitution: If we should withdraw from the present league, where could we find security against their encroachments.

Duke of Grafton said, he had deliberately considered the present motion, which he had the honour of seeing before it was here moved by the noble marquis. He did not think it a matter of no moment to deliver sentiments which were opposed by a great majority; for he well remembered to have seen a small minority, which was slandered in addresses from every corner for advising peace with America, grow up into a large majority in the kingdom. This motion militated neither against the dignity of the crown, nor the interests of the people, but supported both; and he believed, with confidence, that if proper measures, regarding continental affairs, had been adopted, many lives, and much treasure, would have been saved. We had fallen, in a degree almost incredible, from that prosperity we enjoyed only two years ago. What was the cause of this? Either the building is wrong, and in a state of dangerous decay, or ministers are negligent or corrupt in the discharge of their duty. The right hon. gentleman at the head of the cabinet, in a speech delivered with his matchless eloquence, informed us of our prosperity, and the prospect of uninterrupted peace for fifteen years; this was in February 1792. He had calculated our finances on that prospect. At that time, from every emigrant he could well know the affairs of France. What are we here to infer? Either that the minister was insincere, or that our system of continental politics is changed. The first is uncharitable; the second is a fair inference. Of our interference in the affairs of France, respecting her internal government, he had no hopes of success; nor were the violence and antipathy of her speeches, some of which we had equalled, or even Brissot's pamphlets, to be regarded. Were a train of negociation opened, these would be forgotten, and peace might be obtained. The manifestos of the Duke of Brunswick, and the allies, had inflamed the resentment of the French nation; if they were concealed from us, we were treated with insult; if we knew of them, we incurred ever-

everlasting infamy from our sanction. On this occasion he felt himself bound to act the part he did. He acted from a sense he had of his duty to his king—to his country—and to himself; and viewing all these as he did, he found himself bound, most solemnly, to declare it to be his opinion, that from our continuing the present system, the throne itself may be in danger—the country may be ruined; and he should feel it a matter of internal reproach from his conscience, such as would for ever destroy the tranquillity of his mind, should he conceal from their Lordships what he now felt, with regard to the present momentuous contest.

Lord Caernarvon was decidedly against the motion. Those who urged it talked of peace with France, but how could it be obtained? It had been asked, what was the object of the war—it was to defend our country against the anarchy, confusion, and infamous system of the present rulers in France: To obtain reparation for the past, and security for the future. He maintained, that there was no inconsistency in the conduct of the allies, and particularly defended that of Lord Hood at Toulon, who had not interfered, but promised protection to that party who should declare in favour of Louis XVII. In the present government of France there could be no such security as should induce us to enter into terms of peace with them; for it might, in the ardour of enthusiasm of the rights of man, be changed for another to-morrow. They had no idea of national honour or faith, supposing their judgement correct, no reliance could be made on their promise. Indeed, all the ties of moral obligation were loosened. The Deity by name they had degraded; they denied, then tolerated his existence, and admitted him a member of the Jacobin Club. The price of peace, had by them, been declared to be that of the sacrifice of our Constitution.

Earl of Guildford said, the violent speeches he had heard now quoted from the French, would easily be retracted were a negotiation for peace begun, and any shew for it manifested on our part, who should now remove the obstacles. He saw none from the treaties we had made, neither did he think it a violation of them; nor did he see any from the character of the present rulers in France. A peace with any sort of government he believed as secure as a treaty with Lewis XIV. He would ask, was the ancient goverment of that country favourable to the tranquillity of Europe? He did not think war, which has raised our burthens, the best mode for securing our Constitution, or of recommending it to the peasantry of this country, in preference to the anarchy and misery of France.

The Duke of Leeds opposed the motion, and said, that although the politics of this Court were originally conducted on a peaceable system regarding France, yet so early as the first period of the revolution, it was assured of the particulars of a very dangerous confederacy against this country, meditated in that kingdom.

Earl of Lauderdale observed, that now it was almost impossible to speak of peace without the imputation of Jacobinism, to such a height had misrepresentation now arisen. Yet those who proposed peace were they who wished to strengthen the Constitution, and instead of exciting discontents were trying to prevent them. He congratulated the noble Duke, who, after quitting the pride of public station, had come forth from his retirement to add the weight of his experience to so salutary a measure. He re-stated and pressed the arguments he had used on the address, and insisted, that the declarations of the ministers went farther than the allies meant to proceed; our necessity of subsidizing proved, that some of them were not unwilling to treat with France. The hard speeches of the Convention were equalled in the writings of a gentleman, the friend of many of the noble Lords. If these were listened to, there would be no end of the continuance of the war.

Lord Grenville in a speech of great length and ability combated the motion. He assured the House that the malignity of the French towards the Constitution had been demonstrated by incontestible proofs, by their speeches and their writings, and in the formal

mal reports made by their executive power, the committee of public ſafety. And was it not certain that their principles were propagated by diſcontented perſons in this country, who imitated them in their manners, appellations, dreſs, and even in the trifling articles of decoration. He could affirm regarding the allies, of whom it did not become him to ſpeak in detail, that they were animated by one ſpirit. A charge of inconſiſtency had been brought againſt an honourable perſon, high in office, concerning his declaration of the proſpect of a laſting peace in 1792; but this aroſe from the difference of the times. The late unfortunate Lewis XVI. had begun to exerciſe the little authority allowed him for tranquillizing his kingdom. The proſpect of his procuring it bleſſings, and becoming popular, alarmed the republican party, who, with unceaſing perſeverance, had puſhed on the preſent diſſenſions which agitated Europe. The reſources and internal government of France were ſuch as could not maintain the war. Were the ſame rapacity obſerved here, what would become of the great property of the noble Marquis and noble Duke? When he heard of their ſupporting a motion for peace, he expected to hear the arguments of ſtateſmen; but he had met with none ſuch, the terms were too indefinite to afford inſtruction. Againſt the aſſertion, that the laſt campaign was unſucceſsful, the gallant efforts which were made by an illuſtrious prince, to protect Holland, would be ample refutation, and would mark this as a brilliant period for this country.

Marquis of Lanſdowne roſe to reply to the various arguments urged againſt his motion. He ſaid, he needed not to dwell upon them, as they were ſo ſimilar to thoſe uſed relative to the American conteſt. Miniſters ſpoke of the flouriſhing ſtate of this country, and its reſources.—Did they know the ſeptiments of merchants and manufacturers on this ſubject? the rapidity of recruiting our forces aroſe from the ruin of our trade and manufactures. The true mode of ſecuring our Conſtitution was, by promoting theſe, and leſſening the burthens of the people. He aſked, why were not Diſſenters as well Catholics emancipated, and the trial by jury extended to Scotland? Miniſters aſked, with whom would they treat in France? it was their buſineſs to enquire; and he doubted not when the enquiry ſhould be made, but the proper perſons would be found.

When the Houſe divided there was,
For the motion 12, Proxy 1—Total 13.
Againſt it 86, Proxies 17—Total 103.
Majority, 90.

HESSIAN TROOPS.

Feb. 21. Lord Albemarle, in a ſhort maiden ſpeech, opened the buſineſs on which he had ſummoned their Lordſhips. He ſaid he meant to move the firſt reading of a bill to indemnify miniſters for permitting a body of Heſſian troops to land in this kingdom. He adverted not to the expediency, but to the legality of it. He quoted the bill of rights, the ſpirit of which he ſaid went to prove, that the introduction of foreign troops was unconſtitutional.—By paſſing a bill of indemnity the Houſe would at once declare that the matter was illegal, and exonerate miniſters on account of the neceſſity of the meaſure. He conſidered ſuch a prerogative in the crown as of a dangerous tendency, throwing too much power into the hands of a prince of an ambitious or arbitrary inclination.

On the motion for the ſecond reading of the bill, Earl Spencer, in a maſterly ſpeech, replied. He agreed that to land foreign troops without conſent of Parliament was illegal; but this was not the preſent caſe. Legality was one thing, and neceſſity another. He therefore thought at preſent the bill ſhould be rejected, chiefly on this ground, that it would conſtitute no precedent for miniſters in future, whoſe intentions might be criminal. The bill of rights prohibited not the introduction of foreign troops in time of war; the act of ſettlement had no reference to the preſent caſe. The Heſſians were not exerciſing any act of military truſt, and the precedents quoted were not in point.

Lord Auckland oppoſed the bill, as the conduct of miniſtry was legal and conſtitutional.

Lord

Lord Grenville ſaid, that he agreed that in time of peace, without the conſent of Parliament, the crown had no right to call in foreign forces; but, in the preſent circumſtances, when we were defending all that was dear, he thought the meaſure juſt and neceſſary. The two great points to be conſidered were, the expediency, and the danger of the meaſure. The firſt could not be controverted, and the ſecond had no exiſtence in truth.

Lord Lauderdale ſupported the bill and diſcuſſed the precedents. He was aſtoniſhed at the doctrines laid down by the noble Secretary. Nothing was more clear than the illegality of the preſent meaſure, and he wiſhed Parliament to expreſs their ſenſe of it, by paſſing an act of indemnity for his Majeſty's miniſters. The Heſſians were exerciſing a military truſt, which not even naturalization could render lawful. The argument that the King might land forces, but that the Parliament only could maintain them, was of no weight. Were 30,000 men landed, parliament would hardly dare to refuſe their aſſent.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid, the preſent caſe did not amount to the employment of foreign troops in this kingdom. Miniſters felt no apprehenſion from what they had done, and conſequently did not wiſh for any indemnification.

Lord Stanhope ſupported the bill, and charged its oppoſers with inconſiſtency; ſome aſſerting the prerogative to land foreign troops, others declaring it illegal in the abſtract.

The Duke of Portland conſidered the bringing of foreign troops into the country at all times contrary to the Conſtitution, at preſent he ſaw no danger to be apprehended or blame incurred. He therefore would oppoſe the bill.

Marquis of Lanſdowne thought our employing foreigners, for internal defence, was ruinous and diſgraceful. He followed Lord Lauderdale in the ſuppoſition of 30,000 Ruſſians, as many Heſſians and Pruſſians being landed, that Parliament would hardly think it prudent to withhold their aſſent.

Duke of Bedford ſaid, of the neceſſity of the meaſure miniſters could judge; but he certainly did think it unconſtitutional, and required an act of indemnity.

The Houſe dividing on the motion. There were for the ſecond reading 11, Proxy 1, Total 12.—Againſt it 68, Proxies 21, Total 89.—Majority 77.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SLAVE TRADE.

Feb 6. Mr. Wilberforce ſaid, it was not his intention to move the total abolition of the ſlave trade, but only the prohibition of ſupplying foreign poſſeſſions with ſlaves imported in Britiſh bottoms. A branch of traffic, now, from the circumſtances of Europe, in point of fact annihilated, therefore he truſted that no one would be ſo loſt to all ſenſe of national ſhame, or concern for the honour of human nature, as to oppoſe the preſent motion. He, therefore, without further troubling the Houſe, would move for leave to bring in a bill for the purpoſe he mentioned. On the Speakers' informing him that the ſtanding order of the Houſe required he ſhould move "the referring the bill to a committee," Mr. Wilberforce moved it accordingly.

Sir William Young objected to it, as applying to no particular object, nor tending to remove any real exiſting inconvenience. He thought it would be vexatious to the trade of the Weſt Indies, and exite murmurs and complaints, which were now to be avoided, when attempts were making to ſow the ſeeds of diſſenſion among our Weſt India iſlands.

Mr. Whitbread was aſtoniſhed at the propoſition not being made for the total abolition of the trade. To certify to the other Houſe, that their zeal in this great cauſe was not abated, and to ſhew their indignation at that delay of which they had been guilty. No apprehenſion of danger could apologize for the violations of humanity and juſtice; and from the purſuit of redreſs, he hoped the hon. gentleman would never depart till it was effected.

Mr. Cawthorne defended the conduct of the Houſe of Lords, and conſidered the

th bill as nugatory, and the whole abolition-ſyſtem as ſupported by republicans and levellers.

Mr. Alderman Newnham conſidered the Negroes as incapable of enjoying the benefits of freedom, and that thoſe would be put to death in Africa whom we wiſhed not to bring into ſervitude.

Col Tarleton recommended caution as now peculiarly neceſſary; every attack on property was now ill timed, eſpecially when, from the conqueſt of the Weſt India French iſlands, there was the only proſpect of obtaining any indemnification for our expences in the preſent unfortunate conteſt.

Mr. Ryder conſidered the caſe of the friends of abolition of ſlavery, as peculiarly hard, for in whatever form they had moved it, it had met with oppoſition. The infamy of the traffic was to him ſo convincing, he would vote the abolition of the trade.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, it was unneceſſary to enter upon the principles which had been repeatedly diſcuſſed in that Houſe. The bill tended to prevent the revival of a trade already extinct. Whatever were the reaſons for delay in the other Houſe, it was to them an argument for ſteady perſeverance, and was a ſtep in the progreſs to a final abolition.

When the Houſe divided, there were

for the motion,	63
Againſt it,	40
Majority	——23.

FOREIGN TROOPS.

10. Mr. Grey roſe to make his motion, on his Majeſty's having ſent a meſſage relative to diſembarking foreign troops. He was aware that neceſſity would be pleaded to juſtify the meaſure; admiting this, he was aware that precedents might be brought, he ſhould ſtill diſpute their authority, and contend, that the landing of theſe troops was unconſtitutional and contrary to law. Miniſters ſhould have aſked a bill of indemnity, or requeſted the interference of Parliament, which would have been granted. In the preſent times it was neceſſary to guard with vigilance the ſilent progreſſive influence of the crown. A juſt and vigilant jealouſy had, in former times, been obſerved. By an article in the bill of rights, it was provided, that in time of peace no ſtanding army ſhall be kept up within the kingdom. The Parliament, jealous of their liberties, refuſed leave to king William to keep his Dutch guards in this kingdom which he had come to protect. He reviewed the act of ſettlement 12th king William, among other articles forbidding the holding of any office of truſt by foreigners, of which the landing of the Heſſians in the Iſle of Wight, he contended was an expreſs violation.

In 1756, an year of war, ſome Hanoverians were tranſported to America. The bill of indemnity then introduced by miniſters, was thrown out of the Houſe of Lords as a dangerous precedent to ſucceeding generations. The Lords in 1745, proteſted againſt bringing over 5000 Hanoverians, when an invaſion in favour of the Pretender was threatened. In 1775 a reſpectable oppoſition had proteſted againſt ſending foreign troops to Gibraltar and Port Mahon. He called on the ſurviving members to lend him now their aid, and ſtate the arguments then uſed, and which he might have overlooked; while inſtitutions were formed to check popular encroachments, he thought it alſo neceſſary to guard againſt the oppreſſion and unrelenting tyranny of miniſters. While we protect the Conſtitution from the invaſion of democracy, let it not be cruſhed by the club of deſpotiſm. Mr. Grey declared his abhorrence of French principles, where abſolute deſpotiſm prevailed; he would prefer the reign of Nero to that of the rulers of France. He would not heſitate to ſhed the laſt drop of his blood for his country, and for the ſafety of the Conſtitution, from the pure love of which, and not from a ſpirit of oppoſition to miniſters, he would move, that the Houſe ſhould declare, that his Majeſty had not the power of introducing foreign troops into this kingdom, without the previous permiſſion of Parliament.

Mr. Powys thought the neceſſity of the caſe an ample juſtification. The influence of the crown was leſs to be dreaded than the *ardor civium*. He dreaded more *red bonnets* than all the

crowns

crowns, ſcepters, and royal inſignia of of Europe. He had voted for the queſtion in 1775, but would oppoſe the preſent motion.

Mr Whitbread demanded, that whenever inſinuations were made upon the patriotiſm of the gentlemen ſeated on that bench, they ſhould be followed with a direct charge. He could anſwer for the virtue and good intentions of his hon. friend, and would ſupport his motion with all his zeal.

Mr. Wyndham proceeded to a logical refutation of Mr. Grey's arguments, which he obviated in ſucceſſion, and concluded by diſſenting from the motion.

Major Maitland replied, and informed the hon. gentleman, that no Britiſh army could be maintained in the kingdom, but by an act of parliament. That the Heſſians, ſince their landing, were ſubject to no controul but the civil law; and were nothing, in fact, but an armed banditti. As the whole was illegal, he objected to the diſembarkation.

Mr. Adair lamented that the queſtion appeared in its preſent form. The meaſure of landing the Heſſians was an act of humanity, as they were ſick from confinement. He concluded by moving the previous queſtion.—Mr. Yorke ſeconded the motion.

The Attorney General defended miniſtry, taking a review of the arguments adduced on legal points, and contended, that their conduct was perfectly conſtitutional.

Mr. Pitt, with his uſual eloquence and ability, took a view of the whole ſubject, acknowledged his reſponſibility for adviſing the meaſure. He would, he ſaid, accept of no bill of indemnity where law and uſage would bear him out, which he illuſtrated in a maſterly diſplay of hiſtorical and legal information. The very explicit terms of his Majeſty's meſſage, communicating his reaſons for landing theſe troops, ſhould take away every cauſe of alarm. He would, therefore, ſupport the learned Sergeant's motion for the previous queſtion. Which being put, there were for it, 183

Againſt it, 35

Majority, ——184.

SUPPLY.

The Houſe, in a Committee of Supply, Mr. Hobart in the chair, voted,

For rendering the Houſe of Peers more commodious, and for warming and ventilating it, - -	£. 465	11	10½
For the clergy and laity French refugees, - -	27,692	4	6½
For works in the Fleet priſon, -	3,376	8	0
For ditto at Somerſet Place, -	9,255	6	9
On account of land-tax paid for ſalaries of Commiſſioners for auditing public accompts, -	1,814	15	4
For debts contracted by Mr. Tilly, Agent and Conſul General at Tripoli, -	2,111	1	0
For trouble of perſons inquiring into loſſes ſuſtained in evacuating the Muſqueto Shore in 1786, - -	1,084	15	0
For ſurveys at Cape Breton, -	669	9	11
For money iſſued to the Biſhop of Quebec, for ſtationary for Upper Canada, and for expences of adminiſtration of juſtice in Newfoundland, - -	1,504	10	6
To Commiſſioners for inquiring into the laws, &c. of the iſland of Jerſey, - -	537	12	6
For loſſes ſuſtained by Mr Starbruck, by his removal from Nova Scotia, - -	248	18	0
For American Civil Officers,	19,500	0	0
For his Majeſty's ſervice abroad, between Jan. 5, 1793, and Jan. 5, 1794, - -	14,585	10	6
For money iſſued purſuant to addreſſes, - -	46,619	13	7
To Commiſſioners of woods and foreſts, - -	2,043	0	0
For American ſufferers, purſuant to act 25th Geo. III. -	211,295	6	8½
To ditto, purſuant to act 30th Geo. III. - -	56,796	7	6
For expence of proſecuting Mr. Haſtings, - -	10,749	3	8
For ſending proviſions, &c. to, and expences of convicts at New South Wales, -	19,820	8	10
For expences of convicts on the Thames, - -	11,393	4	8
For convicts in Langſtone and Portſmouth harbours, -	13,576	17	8½
For the extraordinary expences of the mint, - -	18,844	12	4
For the African forts and ſettlements, - -	13,600	0	0
To pay Exchequer Bills,	1,500,000	0	0

CONVOYS.

18. Mr. Fox roſe to bring forward his promiſed motion, which he did in a very complicated detail. The failur

complained of, might arise from negligence or want of resources. The object of his motion was to investigate the point, to exculpate ministry, or fix a censure on their guilt. He began with the Newfoundland and Canada trade, which, from adequate protection not being granted, had suffered in a very considerable degree. He had been partly misinformed, regarding the Baltic fleets; however, they had suffered the loss of several ships from the want of convoy. The trade to the Mediterranean, by detention for want of ships ready to convoy them, had lost the opportunity of the principal markets, and laid the foundation of litigations with the Italian merchants. But chiefly the delay experienced by the outward bound West India vessels, had been of the greatest detriment to our merchants; and the inadequacy of the convoy to a fleet homeward bound, estimated at four millions, was a serious instance of criminal neglect. In support of these allegations, he produced documents he had received from merchants, and others, deeply concerned in the trade, whose losses had been considerable. He then moved, "That it be referred to a committee, to enquire into the protection which the trade of his Majesty's subjects had received from convoys during the present war."

Admiral Gardner replied, in opposition, that the united voice of the mercantile world asserted, unanimously, that, on the whole, the trade to the different ports had never received such effectual protection. In support of this, the hon. admiral brought forward several extracts from official documents, wherein were set forth the several applications which had been made by different mercantile bodies for convoys, with their dates; particulars of the measures taken by the Admiralty in consequence; the different ships dispatched on the convoy service: the dates of their sailing; the unavoidable delays on account of weather, want of men, and the procrastination of the ship-owners themselves; from all of which he deduced conclusions very different from what had been drawn by the right hon gentleman; and demonstrated, seemingly very much to the satisfaction of the House, that the conduct of the Board of Admiralty was such, as, instead of censure, deserved the thanks of the mercantile interest.

Messrs. Aldermen Anderson, and Curtis defended the conduct of the Admiralty. From one circumstance alone, might be seen, said they, that in no former war had our fleets sailed with equal security, that was from the present rate of insurance.

Mr. Pitt stated, that after what had been said to justify administration, he had little to add in support of their conduct; but, as it was on a business so interesting, he would trespass for a little on the time of the House. He observed, that ministry had to give attention to objects, even more important in their consequences, than the protection of trading vessels. Offensive measures against the common enemy were to be planned and executed. Ministers would consult the interests of the kingdom ill, indeed, were they to fritter down the naval force of the country for the sake of convoys, instead of employing it in carrying on the great objects of the war. After stating the great objects to be attended to in carrying on the war, and the nature of the war itself, with that protection which was actually afforded, the question was, he said, if any serious blame could be attached to administration. That a greater number of ships were taken from the English, than what the French had lost, needed not to be much wondered at, considering the widely extended commerce of this country; and that the enemy were ready to act before our fleets were in a condition to go out of harbour. On the application for a convoy, and even after it was granted, during war, many unforseen circumstances occurred to retard, or even to stop its sailing altogether, from alterations in the destination or place of the enemy's force; and what appeared as blameable in the Admiralty, a full knowledge of circumstances would prove to have been dictated by care and prudence. The memorials presented to the Admiralty, stating the partial losses which individuals had sustained, which the right hon. gentleman had mentioned with triumph, could not outweigh the general testimony which

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adminiſtration had received of their conduct. If he was well founded in theſe obſervations, he needed not go into the detail of the ſeveral branches of the trade. He had every authority to think, that the hon. gentleman's ſtatements were not, to the extent of the loſs and inconvenience he had laid before the Houſe, accurate or true. He had ſhewn candour in retracting what he partly aſſerted concerning the Baltic fleet, and he hoped the others were not more juſtly narrated. The delays which prevented our merchants from bringing their goods to the Italian fairs in proper time, the Admiralty regretted; but in them there was no want of attention: theſe aroſe from circumſtances for which no human prudence could provide. Arrangements, they had it now in their power to make, which he truſted would prevent a repetition, even of the ſmall loſs or inconvenience which we had already ſuſtained.

The queſtion being called for, there were, For the Motion, 48
Againſt it, 202
Majority, ——154.

DEFENCE OF HALIFAX.

21. Mr. Sheridan introduced his motion on this ſubject. He obſerved, that even, in time of war, inquiries into the mode of the expenditure of the public money by the executive power, inſtead of being dangerous, he deemed beneficial in their effects. The ſhameful defenceleſs ſituation of the port of Halifax, and of the entire colony of Nova Scotia, this war, would exemplify what he had obſerved. Inſtead of one ſolitary letter he had now upwards of fifty from perſons of reſpectability, aſſerting theſe facts, and from officers too, both in the ſea and land ſervice. He expatiated upon the conduct of miniſters ſtripping it of its means of defence, at a time when it was threatened with an invaſion from the French, whoſe maritime power was ſtrong in that quarter, and which was only fruſtrated by a mutiny in their fleet. He blamed Admiral Gardner for not turning his attention to that quarter, when the French left the Weſt Indies, and diſapproved of quoting the authority of Governor Wentworth, ſecond in command, when all ſuch communication ſhould have been from the commander in chief, Gen. Ogilvy. Mr. Sheridan concluded with moving, "That there be laid before the Houſe copies of all letters, &c. received from Governor Wentworth, relative to the colony of Nova Scotia, and all other official accounts relative to the ſame.—All letters received from Major-General Ogilvie, relative to the ſame.—The return of the garriſons, number of men and officers in the ſaid colony.—The correſpondence between Miniſters and Gen. Ogilvie and Gov. Wentworth, reſpecting the ſaid colony, &c."

Mr. Secretary Dundas obſerved, that to ſeveral parts of the above motion he had no objection, others he would reſiſt. The extracts he had read from Gov. Wentworth's letters were in his own words, the other facts he ſtated were he believed true. A great part of the defence of Halifax had been withdrawn and ſent to the Weſt Indies, attacked or threatened to be attacked externally by the enemy, and internally convulſed by their machinations. Two objects preſented to the choice of government, ſurely not to be balanced in their real importance; either to encounter the remote and improbable proſpect of an attack on Nova Scotia, or to conſent to the ſacrifice of our Weſt India poſſeſſions. The iſſue of the events had fully juſtified the wiſdom by which the meaſures of government had been conducted. For the defence of Halifax a militia was embodied, and the fortifications put into a reſpectable ſtate of defence. To a certain degree he coincided with the motion; but reſerved the liberty of oppoſing what part of it in future he might deem unwarrantable.

Major Maitland ſupported Mr. Sheridan.

On Mr. Dundas's objecting to the ſecond article it was negatived. The others were voted.

MR. PALMER.

24. Mr. Sheridan ſaid he held in his hand a petition from the Rev. Mr. F. Palmer, humbly repreſenting, that the petitioner was now ſuffering under what he

he conceived to be an illegal judgement of the Court of Juſticiary in Scotland, from which there was no appeal to any other Court of Juſtice, and praying ſuch relief as to the wiſdom of the Houſe ſhould ſeem meet. The date of the petition was ſome weeks prior to the time of preſenting it, which he conceived, on due conſideration of the circumſtances which had ariſen to occaſion the delay, could be no objection to its being received. It had been put into his hands yeſterday, and he now moved for leave to bring it up.

Mr. Pitt objected to its being preſented, as an unconſtitutional act, whereby the Houſe interfered between a ſentence pronounced by a competent court, and the execution of that ſentence. The regular mode was to petition the Crown for mercy. That Houſe could only interfere where legiſlative matter was ſtated as the ground of the application.

Mr. Sheridan ſaid, the petition craved not mercy, but complained of an illegal ſentence, and ſurely the Houſe was competent to decide in that caſe.

Mr. Fox ſaid, he was ignorant of our conſtitution, if it ſhould be thought contrary to the rules of that Houſe not to receive this petition. It was a maxim that, from every Court of Juſtice, an appeal lay, if the people felt aggrieved by the ſentence. Here was the material part of this caſe, and conſtituted its neceſſity, that there was no appeal. If there had, the Houſe of Lords was the proper *forum*. In the preſent circumſtances, he thought the Houſe, in duty, bound to receive it.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, as he knew of no precedent, and thought it a matter of moment, he wiſhed that it might be put off for conſideration till another day. He moved it for Monday.

Mr. Francis and Mr. Taylor hoped, that in the mean time, the tranſport in which Mr. Palmer was on board, would not ſail till this buſineſs was decided.

Mr. Dundas ſaid, the ſentence was already put into execution, the order of council had paſſed through his hands. He thought, that in this, as in other inſtances, he had fulfilled his duty to the public, and of that the Houſe might judge; he knew not if the tranſport was actually ſailed.

Mr. Adam expreſſed his approbation of its being propoſed to adjourn the conſideration of the petition till another day; and as it was a matter of ſo great importance, he wiſhed it to ſtand for Thurſday. Mr. Smith aſked if it conſiſted with juſtice, that the ſentence ſhould be put into execution before the Houſe conſidered of the petition. Mr. Fox ſaid, he conſidered the ſentences of Meſſrs. Muir and Palmer as illegal, and abhorrent of the principles of juſtice. He wiſhed for Thurſday; which the Houſe at length agreed to.

Mr. Whitbread then roſe and ſaid, that as his Majeſty's miniſters had refuſed to give any aſſurance, that the ſentence of Mr. Palmer ſhould not be carried into execution, previous to the Houſe having diſcuſſed the merits of his petition; he therefore moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, requeſting that he would be pleaſed to ſuſpend the execution of the ſentence of tranſportation on the Reverend Fiſche Palmer, until that Houſe had taken the merits of his caſe into conſideration."

Sir George Cornwall ſeconded the motion.

Maſter of the Rolls aſked, what then could prevent any convict, under any ſentence whatever, to demand ſimilar indulgence? Why, in this caſe, was there a diſtinction made? It was now five months ſince the ſentence complained of was pronounced, and that Houſe had ſat for one month. Why did not this petition appear ſooner? But, as the application ſhould have been made to the Crown, and not to this Houſe, he was againſt the motion.

Mr. Fox ſaid, theſe arguments did not apply to the preſent queſtion. The petition neither had been rejected nor received, but the propriety of this referred till a future day. It was for the Houſe to conſider, whether it was incumbent on them to take the ſtep the motion ſuggeſted. Would it be juſt that the petitioner

tioner ſhould be deprived of receiving that benefit, which would reſult from diſcuſſing the merits of his petition, by the ſentence being previouſly executed? This was neither conſiſtent with the ſpirit of Britiſh humanity, nor the principles of Britiſh juſtice. It would be diſgraceful to miniſters to allow a ſentence to be inflicted, in all its rigour, while they entertained their preſent doubts.

Hon. Dudley Ryder obſerved, that he thought it extraordinary that this petition, ſigned three weeks ago, ſhould never have been preſented till the moment the tranſports were under ſailing orders; and that then the Houſe ſhould be called on to interfere and ſuſpend the execution of the ſentence. The merits of the petition were not before the Houſe; on that ground nothing ought to be delivered. This caſe was new, he thought it unconſtitutional, never uſed by our anceſtors, and he truſted, not to be adopted by their poſterity. He thought the line of conduct ſuggeſted, the moſt extraordinary interpoſition ever recommended to the Houſe. Theſe laſt words called up

Mr. Adam, who ſaid, an extraordinary interpoſition became neceſſary on the part of that Houſe, when ſuch had been made by the miniſter. It could not be ſaid that the petition was to be received or not. It was neceſſary to adopt the preſent motion, that if it was received, there might be a fair chance for the iſſue of ſuch diſcuſſion, or at leaſt, that the queſtion be fairly canvaſſed. The charge of delay againſt this ſide of the Houſe was not well founded. At the opening of the ſeſſion he intimated his deſign of bringing in a bill for the reform of criminal law in Scotland, and alſo a particular clauſe, that ſhould have a retroſpective influence to the caſe of Meſſrs. Muir and Palmer. He was compelled, from the neceſſity of the caſe, to make the deciſions of a court of judicature the ſubject of diſcuſſion in that Houſe, which he did not think the moſt proper place. There was no ground to ſay that it was attempted to inveigle miniſters. Gentlemen on his ſide of the Houſe had acted with candour and fairneſs.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, with reſpect to his extraordinary interpoſition, that he had given his opinion ſimply in the diſcharge of his duty as a miniſter of that Houſe. He thought a petition ſo novel, and without any precedent, required mature deliberation. From his own information he felt diſpoſed to reject it; but he had propoſed the future conſideration of it from his ſenſe of that caution neceſſary in diſcuſſing it. Yet, were the petition received, he did not think that it warranted the moved-for addreſs. The only grounds for receiving it would be ſtrong preſumption of illegality in the proceedings, the legality of which he with his hon. friend (Mr. Dundas) were perfectly convinced of. The delay till the preſent moment, when it could hardly be conſidered with ſufficient coolneſs and deliberation, appeared rather ſingular. The preſent motion tended to caſt a ſlur on the proceedings of a reſpectable Court, and at a time when every ſuch impreſſion was carefully to be avoided, as of the moſt dangerous conſequence. Miniſters are unjuſtly charged with want of candour and openneſs, in any unneceſſary delay in the progreſs of the preſent diſcuſion.

Mr. Adam, in explanation, ſtated the fact, that he had moved for ſome papers relative to the proceedings upon the trials of Meſſrs. Muir and Palmer, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after having taken four days to conſider the ſubject, had thought proper to negative his motion.

Mr. Sheridan ſaid, he with his friends had moſt unjuſtly been charged with attempts to inveigle miniſters into a declaration of their ſentiments. They, good ſimple ſouls, it ſeems were only to be attacked in this manner, with advantage by oppoſition. From the ſtatement of facts, the conduct of oppoſition would be found fair and honourable, that of their opponents appeared at leaſt ſuſpicious. He, with another gentleman, had, at an early ſtage of the buſineſs, at the requeſt of an hon. Secretary (Mr. Dundas,) preſented him with the grounds of their oppoſition to the deciſions in the late trials in Scotland. The Secretary behaved to them with his

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uſual politeneſs and the utmoſt candour, conſidering them as of ſome importance, he had tranſmitted them to Scotland. Of the anſwer from the Judges he had not thought proper to give them a copy. The delay charged fell on the head of miniſters, as hath already been ſtated by my hon. friend (Mr. Adam). Motives of peculiar delicacy prevented too, in coming forward with the petition ſooner. It was conceived improper to adviſe this mode while any hope of mercy from the Crown remained. It was conceived too, that it might wear the appearance of trenching on the prerogative of the Crown; beſides an idea was ſtudiouſly held forth, that unleſs oppoſition was very ſtrong from a certain quarter, the royal clemency might be expected. The ſentence I conſider as hoſtile to juſtice—ſuch a ſentence in England, if it had paſſed, would probably have been oppoſed by the people in arms. I ſhould not have been ſurpriſed, if any attempt to introduce the law on which it is founded had coſt the miniſter his head, who thus ſhould dare to inſult the principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution. Why ſhould Scotland, a part of the empire, be excluded from the protection of that Houſe, which all have a right to expect? If inſtead of a ſentence of tranſportation it had been death; ſuppoſe the petitioner was not the perſon who ought to have been tried; ſuppoſe the ſentence executed the day before the petition is conſidered, and the petitioner ſhould fall an innocent victim to the weak and wicked policy of a miniſter, ought he not to ſuffer that death he had wrongfully inflicted? It cannot be too ſtrongly urged, that, from the ſentence of the Court complained of, there is no appeal. In this inſtance it is tantamount to death itſelf, baniſhment from all the conſolations of ſociety and friendſhip. If the facts ſhall be proved to be ſuch as I have endeavoured to ſhow, there will be ſuch a caſe made out as ſhould induce you to give immediate relief to the individual, and to provide a ſpeedy remedy for the law. If ſuch be the caſe, the feelings of thoſe gentlemen, who would reſiſt the affording ſuch relief are not very deſirable, nor are their conſciences much to be envied. I ſhall only add, that if the ſentence, which it is the the object of this motion to ſuſpend, ſhould take place before Thurſday, miniſters will ſtand in a ſituation of reſponſibility, which it certainly will not be pleaſant for them to incur, and which, perhaps, at a future period, they may wiſh they had avoided.

Mr. Anſtruther ſaid, the gentleman had introduced matter altogether foreign to the queſtion. Mr. Palmer had been convicted of a crime by a competent Court, which in their diſcretion had pronounced the ſentence of the law. With reſpect to the illegality of the ſentence nothing was before the Houſe. Were this inſtance of petitions received, this Houſe would at once become a court of appeal and judicial authority. There was no ground for complaining, that the report of the caſe referred to the Judges was not granted for the inſpection of gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe; the ordinary mode was merely to ſtate the reſult. Miniſtry, in the preſent occaſion, had done their duty, and no greater reſponſibility could be attached than in any other inſtance.

Mr. Whitbread conſidered himſelf as unjuſtly attacked concerning the motives urging him to propoſe the addreſs. Of theſe, as they were pure, he was not aſhamed; and thoſe who knew him would give him credit for the aſſertion. The charge of tardineſs, in the operation of feelings, was contradicted by an irregularity he had been guilty of, from a deſire to ſeize the firſt opportunity for making his motion. It was ſaid this proceeding was novel—it was ſo;—and happy ſhould he think himſelf were their journals to afford no precedents, and that this ſhould be the firſt. He had not ſtept forward ſooner, becauſe he thought the caſe in more able hands: of the merits of the petition he would ſay nothing, they were not before the Houſe. He only hoped, it would not reject a meaſure which alone could inſure any reſolution they could paſs from having the intended benevolent effect.

Mr. Thomſon ſaid, that as every ſubject had a right to petition that Houſe,

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it was their duty to receive their petitions. Mr. Palmer demanded *juſtice*, why ſhould he alter the expreſſion? for if oppreſſed, he had a right to do ſo, and it was the duty of that Houſe to provide againſt his being illegally puniſhed. The proceedings of Mr Pitt, in the zenith of his glory, with his friends, the Duke of Richmond, Dr. Jebb, and others, at the Thatched Houſe Tavern, had been the cauſe of all Mr. Palmer's ſufferings; he had only echoed their ſentiments. And what time for a reform could he judge ſo proper, as when he who had been the advocate of unequivocal conſtitutional reform is the prime miniſter of the country. He and his friends alone are reſponſible for all the miſchiefs ſuch an unprecedented perſecution may occaſion.

Mr. Wilberforce ſaid, he had purchaſed a copy of Mr. Palmer's trial, and would conſider it with attention.

THE further conſideration of this ſubject being put off to March the 10th, ON that day Mr. Adam roſe to bring forward his promiſed propoſitions, which he prefaced in a ſpeech of three hours length, diſplaying a great extent of hiſtorical and legal information. He obſerved, that as the tranſactions alluded to had taken place in Scotland, it was proper they ſhould be examined by the laws of that country. The object of his preſent motion was, to have produced to the Houſe certain parts of the records of the trials of Meſſrs. Muir and Palmer. Of both theſe caſes he wiſhed to ſee produced the indictment, the plea, the verdict, and the ſentence; and alſo ſome things which regarded Mr. Muir ſolely, as his objections to certain of the jury, the warrant of the commitment of a certain witneſs of the name of William Muir, and alſo of another witneſs, John Ruſſel; alſo the notes of the Court relative to parts of the teſtimony adduced on both ſides. He ſtated, that on theſe papers he intended to found an addreſs to his Majeſty, praying the Sovereign, in the moſt reſpectful terms, for an extenſion of the royal prerogative to prevent the execution of a ſentence paſſed on them, which was not ſtrictly according to law. The queſtion turned on ſeveral propoſitions: *Firſt*, on the legality of the ſentence, and the crimes ſet forth againſt Meſſrs. Muir and Palmer; which were chiefly, according to the technical language of that part of the kingdom, *leaſing-making*, or uttering words, and publiſhing matter, tending to ſow diviſions between king and ſubject. *Secondly*, that by the ancient law of Scotland, the puniſhment of tranſportation could not be inflicted for the above crimes; and that even by the act relating thereto, paſſed in 1704, baniſhment *only* was the higheſt puniſhment which could be awarded. And *thirdly*, that the accuſation, as ſet forth in the indictment, could not be properly or legally conſtrued into a charge of the above nature. All theſe propoſitions, he obſerved, he was confident of being able to ſubſtantiate to the Houſe. In the endeavouring to accompliſh this, Mr. Adam went into a wide field of obſervation, where it is almoſt impoſſible to follow him, or to do juſtice to the manner in which he diſcuſſed the ſubject. On the firſt and ſecond propoſitions he took a minute view of the accuſations, as ſet forth in the indictment, and comparing theſe with the proviſions in the Scotch law, he drew the concluſion of the illegality of the ſentence; contending that the puniſhment of tranſportation, as appeared from the act 1704, was not known or recognized by the law of Scotland. Baniſhment, the puniſhment of *leaſing-making*, he ſhewed did eſſentially differ from tranſportation; by the former the culprit was expelled from his native country, with the whole world beſide to range in; by the latter he was confined within the limits of ſome diſtant, cheerleſs, perhaps barren ſpot, for a definite term of years. He aſſerted, that from the origin of the Court of Juſticiary, to the 31ſt Auguſt 1793, the puniſhment of tranſportation had not been adjudged, except for capital crimes. Reſpecting the third propoſition, he was equally minute in the application of the laws of Scotland; and contended, that if the arbitrary and diſcretionary power of appointing puniſhments, claimed by the Judges, was allowed, the liberty of the ſubject in that country was in danger, by the erection of a Court as hoſtile to it as ever was the ſtar

ſtar chamber in England. Mr. Adam then adverted to part of the trial of Mr. Muir, the mode of treating two of the witneſſes, one for refuſing, from motives of conſcience, to take the oaths, and the other, who was prevented from giving his evidence, from an alledged incompetency. The conduct of the Court, in both inſtances, he cenſured, as an unjuſtifiable extenſion of the power of Judges. On the whole, he was decidedly of opinion, and he hoped the Houſe, when it had impartially conſidered the matter, would agree with him in thinking, that there were ſufficient grounds for a new trial, particularly to Mr. Muir; and the caſe was ſufficiently ſtrong to juſtify the interference of the Houſe, in intreating the extenſion of the royal prerogative.

He expatiated on the ſeverity of the ſentence in this inſtance; for had even Mr. Payne, the author of that work Mr. Muir was accuſed of circulating, been tried in England, the extent of his puniſhment would have been fine, impriſonment, and perhaps not even the pillory; but the unhappy gentlemen in queſtion were doomed, for the long period of fourteen years, to exiſt in a diſtant iſland, the voyage to which was long, irkſome, and dangerous, the ſoil ſterile, and of ſuch a nature that the utmoſt exertions of this country can, with difficulty, ſubſiſt the wretched colony who are doomed to reſide there;—and above all this, the cruel reflection to thoſe gentlemen, that they are deſtined to ſpend the remainder perhaps of their lives in the ſociety of a ſet of hardened wretches, convicted felons, the deſerved outcaſts of ſociety. What greater outrage can be conceived to the feelings of men of ſenſe, education, principle, and humanity, than ſuch a deſtiny? ſuch a ſtretch of arbitrary power and unneceſſary cruelty, abſtracted from the illegality of the proceeding, was ſuch as muſt alarm every well-wiſher to the conſtitution, excite the indignation of every man of feeling or humanity, and above all call for the interference of that Houſe.

He then moved, "That his Majeſty would be pleaſed to give directions, that there be laid before the Houſe a copy of the indictment, warrant of committal, plea, &c. verdict and ſentence, paſſed the 31ſt of Auguſt 1793, on Thomas Muir the younger, of Hunterſhill, &c."

Mr. Fox ſeconded Mr. Adam's motion.

On the queſtion being put, the Lord Advocate of Scotland roſe. He ſaid this was a ſubject of as ſerious diſcuſſion as ever came before that Houſe, as it involved the conſideration of the proceedings of a court of juſtice, both in regard to their legality, and the diſcretionary exerciſe of their power. Concerning the character of the Judges of that Court, he would ſay no more, but that they were men who had made the ſtudy of the law of their country the buſineſs of their lives; and by which they had gained the higheſt reputation. If they had erred in this caſe, they were without excuſe; as it had been argued before them again and again, and they had perſiſted in their original opinion. He admitted the juſtneſs of the general principles of the learned gentleman who had opened the debate, but differed from him totally in their application. His ſpeech was founded on miſrepreſentation and ignorance of the law of Scotland, and of the practice of the courts in that country. He hoped the Houſe would not allow the dignity and character of one of the ſupreme courts of juſtice to be attacked on ſlight grounds; the clamours which had been raiſed tended to bring the character of the Judges, and the reſpectability of the court, into diſrepute in the eyes of the people of that country, which he hoped that Houſe would diſcountenance. The learned gentleman had imagined that the law of *leaſing-making* only had been applied to Meſſrs. Muir and Palmer. They were tried on a charge diſtinct from that, which he would explain to the Houſe. In his official ſituation he had been called in a particular manner to attend to the criminal law of Scotland, and to bring forward parts of it which had ſlept for a century, and which till lately no perſon imagined would have been neceſſarily called forth. With the perſons whoſe duty it was to act with him, he had conſulted the ſtatutes and acts of parliament, from the times of Robert III. down to the preſent day; in particular,

they

they had examined the act of 1503, and were decidedly of opinion that the crime of leaſing-making, or telling lies of the King, was not the offence chargeable on Mr. Muir, but that of exciting perſons to acts of ſedition againſt the King and the conſtitution. He found he could not be indicted for leaſing-making; but even on the conviction of this charge, he could make it clear, that Muir would have incurred the puniſhment of tranſportation, as well as that of which he was convicted. He entirely differed from Mr. Adam, in the meaning of the word *baniſhment*. by the law of Scotland it meant the ſending the criminal to any place the Court thought fit. *Tranſportation* was only the means for carrying baniſhment into effect. This doctrine, he maintained to be ſupported in the preamble of the act of parliament 1503, ſo much relied on by the learned gentleman. He maintained alſo, that this principle was recognized by the different acts of 1600, 1644, 1661, and all the acts from that period down to the act of 1670; under the authority of which ſeveral perſons had been ſentenced to be tranſported, beyond the ſeas to the Weſt Indies, and other parts, for leaſing-making. From hence he concluded, that the Judges could not have diſcharged their duty without acting in the manner they did. It would be impoſſible, his Lordſhip ſaid, to enumerate the many inſtances of tranſportation for *leaſing-making*. When Shetland and the Orknies were ſubject to Denmark, perſons were tranſported thither. By the regular practice of the Courts in Scotland theſe points were arbitrary or diſcretionary, it being in the power of the judges to inflict any puniſhment ſhort of death. Among many caſes alluded to, one was remarkable. It was the caſe of David Bailey, who was tried on the 24th of February 1704. This man was accuſed of *leaſing-making*—of ſaying that the Duke of Hamilton and the Duke of Queenſbury had ſupported the Pretender. He was convicted of this charge. What was the ſentence pronounced upon him? They declared him to be infamous: they baniſhed him forth of Scotland for ever; ordered, that he be tranſported to the Weſt Indies, to be imprioned till he was tranſported, and to be ſet upon the pillory at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on ſuch a day as the Court ſhall appoint. Could any caſe, ſaid his Lordſhip, be ſtronger, this was done only eight months after the act of 1703, on which ſo much ſtreſs had been laid. Had this been an illegal ſentence would the privy council, five of whom were judges, and of the firſt character, have dared to pronounce it. Even that great authority (Sir George Mackenzie) quoted by the learned gentleman, had defined ſedition in his treatiſe, and had conſidered it as a common law offence. If in the trial of Mr. Palmer he had brought in facts not ſtated in the indictment, the law of Scotland authoriſed the practice; and the judges of the Court of Juſticiary had decided that it was right, in judging of it. The Houſe was to remember that it was the law of Scotland, not that of England they were to be guided by.

The ſtatement of the learned gentleman was certainly correct as to the pleadings of the Court of Scotland being in the form of a ſylogiſm. They certainly had a major and a minor propoſition, in the courſe of which the priſoner was to know in general what was to be alledged againſt him; but the learned gentleman miſunderſtood the law of Scotland entirely, if he thought that the Scotch lawyers were to plead as formally as they do in England. It was enough, by that law, if a charge was made out in general terms; and the time by the common practice, in which the proſecutor inſiſted on any act of the defendant, was the period of three months, within the time of which the priſoner had notice. In either one or other of theſe days, the proſecutor muſt give evidence of ſeditious ſpeeches or writings, but either of them would do upon a charge of ſedition generally laid againſt ſuch priſoner. The proſecutor was not bound to prove what he ſtated ſpecifically; it was enough to prove what the nature of the charge was, generally, to entitle him to give evidence of ſpeech, words, or letters.

The objection to the jurymen aroſe in this manner. The pannel objected be-

ceaſe they were members of the Goldſmiths Hall aſſociation, that is, were men aſſociated for the purpoſe of defending the Conſtitution. Such an objection he believed and hoped, if eſtabliſhed, would lay diſqualified the firſt characters in the kingdom. There were only two claſſes into which men could be diſtinguiſhed in their political characters; thoſe who ſupported the Conſtitution, and thoſe who wiſhed to introduce the anarchy and confuſion which deſolated France; there was no middling claſs to be found. Were theſe then only relevant as jurymen, who thought as they did, who were to be tried for ſeditious practices. The witneſs Ruſſel, his Lordſhip affirmed, was juſtly rejected for prevarication in his anſwers; and the panned loſt nothing for want of his teſtimony, who came to prove what twelve witneſſes had formerly ſworn to on the part of the defendant.

The ſoundneſs and propriety of the diſcretionary power here uſed by the judges, his Lordſhip ſaid he would ever be happy to defend. On this part of his ſubject he inſiſted, with much animation, at conſiderable length. Regarding the ſuperiority of the law of England over Scotland, of which he had heard ſo much, in this particular caſe he thought the law of Scotland had the ſuperiority, and was much better adapted to ſuppreſs ſedition. He alſo maintained, that tranſportation was the moſt prudent diſpoſal that could be made of perſons who had been guilty of ſuch atrocious offences; that the perſons convicted, if they had been fined, would have had their fines paid by others—and as to impriſonment, they would have borne it with triumph; and would, as others do, have laughed at their proſecutor, and have ſown the ſeeds of ſedition among poor illiterate and heedleſs people.—What might be the effect to the people of England having among them ſuch men as Skirving, Margarot, and Gerald?

Mr. Thomſon called to order, and thought it highly improper to bring forward the name of Mr. Gerald, who is not yet tried.

The Lord Advocate made an apology, and then entered upon the general ſubject of the trials, maintaining their legality, and the ſoundneſs of the diſcretion of the judges, who, he ſaid, had done nothing more than the law commanded them to do.

Mr Sheridan maintained there was an evident fallacy in the whole of the learned Lord's ſpeech, confounding two things eſſentially different, *leaſing-making*, and *ſedition*; the queſtion related ſolely to the latter and not to the former. He ridiculed the aſſertion of Scotch lawyers telling the Houſe that they were not qualified to judge on a point of common ſenſe, becauſe they were not Scotch lawyers. He, in ſevere terms, reprobated the aſſertion, that between thoſe in Scotland who wiſhed to introduce anarchy, and thoſe who blindly applauded the proceedings of the Court of Juſticiary, no middling claſs could be found. He hoped that it was as falſe in Scotland as in England, where, between levellers and alarmiſts there was to be found a claſs to whom the people might look up with confidence: Men who had too much ſpirit to crouch to power, and too much integrity to uſe any artifice to gain the applauſe of an unthinking multitude. The conduct of the Court, and of the Lord Advocate, regarding Ruſſel, he declared was highly illegal, and agreeable to no principle of law in civilized ſociety. He ridiculed the effects of the learned lord's reſearches, after ſtudying the law of Scotland for eighteen months, and bringing forward a law which turned out to be only againſt leaſing-making, whereas the crime charged was ſedition. He obſerved that it was extraordinary, in the hiſtorical vigilance of the learned lord, he had not found any law for ſedition in the hiſtory of Scotland, although it had exhibited, in leſs than a century, two rebellions; nor that he had by accident ſtumbled on the caſe of a Mr. Dundas (he thought his name was) of Arniſton, who was accuſed of diſtributing medals, which a wicked woman called the Ducheſs of Gordon had given to him: on theſe medals were the head of the Pretender, and ſomething very ſeditious on the other ſide—and of making ſpeeches recommending

ing the protecting the Pretender. Had the learned lord never heard of calling on the people to aſk for a parliamentary reform. Perhaps the learned lord had never heard of ſuch a thing as a reſolution ſigned William Pitt, Duke of Richmond, and others, calling on the people to do the very ſame thing. (Here he read the reſolution of the Thatched-houſe tavern, entered into by Mr. Pitt and his party in 1781.) He maintained, that in the caſe of Bailey the privy counſel had exceeded their power in a ſhameful degree. Mr. Sheridan ſaid, the Lord Advocate had miſconſtrued the opinion of Sir George M'Kenzie; and inſiſted, that the queſtion now for the Houſe to aſk itſelf was, whether they would agree to the motion, in order to clear a point which was at leaſt extremely doubtful: and he thought it would be dangerous to tell the people that the Houſe would never inſtitute an inquiry into the conduct of juſtice upon any thing ſhort of illegality.

Mr. Fox ſaid, that he had heard the arguments which were brought forward againſt the motion with a degree of ſurpriſe and indignation. The wiſh expreſſed by the learned lord, to aſſimilate the Engliſh to the Scotch criminal law, which he ſaid was ſuperior to that of this country, ſtruck him by reaſon of its violence and boldneſs. Were the laws of England the ſame, he ſaw no ſecurity he and his friends had from being ſent to Botany Bay, as it placed them completely in the power and at the diſcretion of the executive government. He would aſk, if the Engliſh law was not adequate for the puniſhment of offences of whatever deſcription. In both countries he thought them adequate. But in the preſent caſe, he thought the Scotch judges had carried their diſcretionary powers to an unwarranted length. Or, if it was juſtifiable by any law, it was full time from the enormity of the caſe, that ſuch law ſhould be repealed. The act of 1703 was plainly a limiting act, and by baniſhment never intended to include tranſportation. The negative evidence adduced by his hon. friend, that unleſs for capital crimes no inſtance of tranſportation was to be found, he conſidered as of great weight. What had been ſtated as a precedent in 1704, had been rejected as ſuch laſt year in the Houſe of Lords, by a great lawyer from the woolſack: That council, at the time mentioned, being the moſt reprobated of all tribunals; they had ſhewed their contempt for the law paſſed only eight months before; and had added to the rigour of the ſentence, and their own guilt, by annexing the puniſhment of the pillory. The learned lord had taken pains to explain what leaſing-making was, and had been obliged to own that there were other crimes puniſhed as ſeditious, which did not come within the deſcription; ſuch as the caſe of his anceſtor, and others, in the reign of Geo. I. ſuch as drinking the Pretender's health, refuſing to ring the bells at Dundee on the king's acceſſion, and others, which had not been followed up by tranſportation; and would any man compare the criminality of thoſe caſes to the criminality of the preſent caſe, which was merely delivering opinions favourable to a parliamentary reform? He treated with happy irony the argument of the learned lord, that he was ſo much at a loſs to treat ſedition, that he had to bring forth laws that had lain dormant for a century, and yet, in that time, two rebellions had happened in that country. By this argument ſedition was a good thing, for they had it in England, and no rebellion; they had none in Scotland, and had there two rebellions. He ſaid, the manner in which the evidence againſt Mr. Muir was brought forward made the blood run chill. He ſeverely reprobated bringing forward his domeſtic, Anne Fiſher, as a witneſs; ſuch practices tended to endanger every man's character, property, and life; ſuch conduct made all liable to be charged with ſedition, who oppoſed the adminiſtration of the time. The whole of the proceedings, on this trial, were diſguſting and monſtrous. The proceedings too much reſembled thoſe in France; call ſedition *inciviſm*, and they were the ſame. As to the puniſhment, where was the difference, to a man of ſenſibility, between being ſent to Botany Bay, and the guillotine? The court, he contend-

ed, had admitted improper evidence on the part of the proſecution, and rejected competent evidence for the defendant. The jury had the ſole right to judge of credibility, the court only to decide on competency. The challenge of the jury, by Mr. Muir, he affirmed, was ſuch as would have diſqualified them in England, and he could ſee no reaſon why it was not ſo in Scotland. He commented ſeverely on the manner the judges gave their opinions; and ſaid, if there was no example or precedent in their own they might have looked to this country. Here Mr Fox took an opportunity to praiſe the humanity and liberal ſpirit of the Attorney-General in the caſe of the Rev. Mr. Winterbottom, convicted of preaching two ſeditious ſermons: He concluded a very long and ingenious ſpeech, delivered with his uſual ability, with exhorting the Houſe to conſider the importance of the queſtion, and to agree to the motion.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, it was unneceſſary for him to enter at any length into the merits of the queſtion; as the conduct of the court in Scotland, with the reaſons for the ſentence it had paſſed, had been ſet forth ſo fully, and ſo ably, by an hon friend of his, who, with great candour, had detailed the part he took in theſe tranſactions. The buſineſs and the grounds of diſcuſſion appeared ſimple; and the legality of the ſentence, and the propriety of the Court of Juſticiary, appeared evident. This was clear from the way in which the act 1703 was conſtrued, by which a diſcretionary power was given to the judges; and under the ſentence of baniſhment to inflict tranſportation. His hon. friend did not mean to aſſert, that for leaſing-making tranſportation might not be inflicted; but had only remarked, that he thought it moſt proper to prefer indictments for ſedition, which made the puniſhment arbitrary, according to the Scottiſh law. Leaſing making, under various modifications, had been made a capital crime, previous to the act in the reign of Queen Anne, which was enacted to mitigate the puniſhment by making it fine, impriſonment, or baniſhment. The latter was a general term, and its modification, where not ſpecified by parliament, was left to the diſcretion of the judges, and which had often been followed up by orders of tranſportation. The caſe of Bailey. Mr. Pitt contended, proved, that arbitrary power was intended to be conveyed to the judges, who had annexed corporal puniſhments and infamy to the other part of the ſentence; and the preſumption was, that their conduct was legal. But it might be contended, that all theſe remarks on leaſing-making were ſuperfluous, as it was ſedition that was charged, and that there exiſted no law in Scotland by which it could be puniſhed. But if it could be ſeriouſly aſſerted, that no puniſhment was by that law provided for the numerous claſs of crimes, which, in England, were puniſhed either as miſdemeanours or libels; if that law was ſo defective, and authority upon that ſubject ſo ſilent, then civil ſociety, of which we were members, had the right, through its magiſtrates and judges, to declare wherein ſedition conſiſted—an offence which was permanent in its nature, however modified by circumſtances, times, and ſeaſons. On the contrary, however, he conceived, that by the common law of Scotland, all of theſe offences, which were not included within the five ſtatutes againſt leaſing-making, were ſedition, and conſequently liable to incur arbitrary puniſhment. It had been ſtated, as a very ſingular phenomenon, that although two rebellions had ariſen, no ſedition had appeared in Scotland. Gentlemen ſhould reflect that the ſtruggle then was for the higher exerciſe of power and prerogative in a certain family, and not for the propagation of principles hoſtile to the conſtitution of the country. The authority of Sir G. Mackenzie, which had been reſorted to, he thought eſtabliſhed ſedition as a diſtinct crime, liable to an arbitrary puniſhment. Having conſidered the legality, he would advert to the circumſtances of the caſe, as ſtated by the Lord Advocate. That the jury belonged to the Goldſmiths Hall aſſociation, he conſidered as no juſt cauſe for challenging them, not did it infer that they would not then act with impartial juſtice. The whole tranſaction had been

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ſtiled oppreſſive; ſtripped of all party exaggeration, it would not appear ſo; no part but the laſt three months of Mr. Muir's life had been ranſacked; his exculpatory witneſs, Ruſſel, had not been examined, from his own miſconduct and the circumſtances he was brought to prove were even admitted by the Lord Advocate. Where he had no doubt of the legality of the ſentence, he would not be ready to entertain ſurmiſes to the prejudice of the judges, on account of any miſtaken expreſſions they might uſe. Regarding the part the Lord Advocate had acted, or his own reaſons for promoting formerly the queſtion of reform in parliament, he thought nothing now neceſſary to be advanced. The puniſhment inflicted, upon the delinquents, he thought proper and neceſſary, for the prevention of the diffuſion of their doctrines.

Mr. Adam replied to the arguments of the Lord Advocate and of Mr. Pitt. The queſtion being called, there appeared for the motion, 32

Againſt it, 171

Majority, ——139.

SLATES, STONES.

March 5. Mr. Pitt obſerved, that it would be proper to alter his original plan concerning the duty to be impoſed on ſtones, ſlates, and marble; that, from their great variety, it ſhould be placed on value, rather than on weight; and that it ſhould be the ſame in every part of his majeſty's dominions. He then propoſed the following reſolutions:

1. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the preſent duty on ſtones, ſlates, and marble, coming from Jerſey, Guernſey, Sark, Alderney, and Mann, do ceaſe and determine.

2. That a duty of 20 per cent. be laid on thoſe articles when coming from thoſe places.

3. That the ſame duty be laid on the ſame articles, carried coaſtways from any part of England.—Agreed to.

MILITIA.

6. Mr. Pitt roſe to move for leave to bring in a bill to augment the militia of this country. Such a practice was followed in the year 1779; in the preſent caſe a greater latitude was intended. It was propoſed to give the option to his Majeſty, either to augment the regiments, by adding privates to the companies, or entire companies to each corps. He added, that it was in contemplation to form volunteer companies for local defence; eſpecially in the maritime parts, to conſiſt, in a conſiderable degree, of cavalry, by which means, ſhould the enemy hazard the deſperate enterprize of landing on any part of the coaſt, their attempts to harraſs the country would be more completly prevented.

Mr. Fox, and other ſpeakers, on the ſide of oppoſition, conſidered it as an unprecedented and extraordinary meaſure, and lamented that ſuch an augmentation of internal force ſhould be neceſſary, when we had for our allies the whole powers of Europe. They reſerved what they had further to object to the meaſure, when it ſhould come regularly before the Houſe.—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

TREATIES WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Mr. Whitbread ſaid, he roſe not to call in queſtion the right of miniſters to enter into treaties, but to examine into the grounds of thoſe they had made, and their ultimate objects. The topics on which they had been defended were the ſame, and the ſame diſgraceful epithets had been given to our enemies, as were beſtowed by the tyrant Philip II. to the Prince of Orange, the glorious aſſerter of the liberties of his country. Inſtead of a conduct ſo unbecoming, had miniſters availed themſelves of their high ſituation, the horrors of war might have been averted, and the king and queen of France have ſtill been ſeated on the throne of that kingdom. This opinion he had avowed laſt year; and the events which have happened ſince, gave him no reaſon to alter it. Mr. Whitbread here took a review of the politics of Europe; the coalition of Auſtria and Pruſſia, the reſult of inordinate ambition; the treaty of Pilnitz, which was a confederacy, he ſaid, entered into by the powers of Europe to cruſh the liberties of France. The conſtitution of 1789, which Lord Hood and Gen. O Hara pledged themſelves to ſupport, Gen. Wurmſer had ſtyled in-

infamous. The averſion of Pruſſia to it was ſtrongly marked by their unjuſt, cruel, and inhuman treatment of La Fayette its defender. Ruſſia, alſo, would not accept of it, which had trampled the liberties of a mild and equitable government under foot. He compared the preſent combination of powers to the expeditions of the cruſades, promiſing a full remiſſion of guilt to the pious adventurers. The aſſertion of miniſters, that it was a war for the defence of ſociety, ſtood contradicted by that neutrality which was obſerved by America, and many other ſtates in Europe. Victory here would involve us ultimately in a war with the other powers. There would be a quarrel for the ſpoils, and habits of rapacity would urge on to violence. He thought it eſſential for our intereſts to make peace with the republic of France, even under its preſent odious tyranny. He had no great confidence in the faith of kings, regarding treaties, neither in thoſe of the preſent executive government of France; yet the change of men may no more affect the treaty, in the one caſe, than in the other. Mr. Whitbread then moved an addreſs to his Majeſty for accompliſhing the above objects, which he read.

Mr. Jenkinſon then ſaid, the hon. gentleman had not entered into the merits of the treaties, but had gone into diſcuſſions, important indeed, but not relating to the motion. The queſtion was, whether the conduct of this country to other nations was juſt and true? If peace was to be made he expected an adequate ſecurity for its ſtability. He inſiſted that on the part of France it was a war of aggreſſion; and that the treaty of Pilnitz could not be conſidered as an act of provocation. He defended the treaties of alliance, and the neceſſity for Britain to interfere, the defence of the frontier towns in the Netherlands was as eſſential to Britain as to the Empire. The treaty with Sardinia which had been the ſubject of much blame, he conſidered as both neceſſary and prudent. It prevented her alliance with France, and divided the force of the latter, by compelling her to ſupport a ſtrong army in that quarter.

Mr. Angelo Taylor deſired to know if it was in agitation to grant a ſubſidy to the King of Pruſſia. His conduct to the M. de la Fayette, had proved the deſpotic principles by which his conduct was regulated. He lamented our being leagued with powers ſo arbitrary as Pruſſia and Auſtria, and would give his hearty ſupport to any motion which had peace for its object in this calamitous war.

Mr. Fox ſaid, he could not be content with giving a ſilent vote on the preſent queſtion, and thought it incumbent on him to ſtate his reaſons. It appeared that the confederate powers had no common object on which they were agreed in the preſent war. He denied that France was the aggreſſor againſt Auſtria and Pruſſia. The pacific declarations of the Emperor no one believed, who was continually interfering in the internal government of France. No inſtances of perfidy could be more glaring than appeared in the conduct of the allies; witneſs the proclamations of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, the latter retracting and contradicting the former. Dumourier, after his defection, was called a virtuous man. When it appeared to be only perſonal—he was compelled to wander a ſolitary, contemptible exile. No longer formidable, he was no longer reſpectable. Our conduct to the Toulonese was equally faithleſs and inconſiſtent; and while in that quarter we were declaring for the Conſtitution of 1789, our allies the Auſtrians, in Alſace, were reſtoring the ancient deſpotiſm in all its extent. From thence he was entitled to infer, that the object propoſed by our allies differed from ours. Our object might be to reſtore order and tranquility to that unhappy country; it ſeemed to be theirs to diſmember it, and to indemnify themſelves by plunder, unjuſtly appropriating the ruins of that country to their own advantage. He deprecated ſuch an event, which could not even have given us a deluſive repoſe, but would lay the foundation for ſuch deſtructive wars as would deſolate Europe.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, there was one leading feature which characterized the whole of the arguments on the ſide of oppoſition.

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The principle he meant was that we had voluntarily entered into the war, and could conclude it when we thought proper. The contrary was the truth. It was notoriously a war of aggreſſion on the part of France, and he was happy to find that a great majority of that Houſe thought with him on that ſubj ct. The queſtion was, had we ſucceeded in the attainment of the points deemed neceſſary for peace, even at the expence and hazard of war? And here he heſitated not to affirm, that, conſidering the circumſtances, we had made as much progreſs as could be expected. But even if it had not been the caſe, the preſent conteſt was of that magnitude, involving in its iſſue our deareſt rights, that our laſt exertions as men, were due to ſecure our object. If we did not ſucceed, our lives liberties, and property were all inſecure. Every meaſure for peace he would oppoſe till he ſaw ſome better ſecurity offered than exiſted at preſent. The faith of France, who had endeavoured to overturn all ſocial order, was not to be truſted; nor from partial acts did he think it fair to infer, that the motives of our allies in engaging in the war were unjuſt. He lamented and felt for the diſtreſſes of war as much as any man; but conſidering minutely the circumſtances that had occured laſt year, there was the ſtrongeſt proof of the extent of the reſources of this country. It could not be ſaid that we were unable to carry on the war. The right hon. gentleman himſelf had acknowledged that our diſtreſſes muſt have come upon us from the continental war, although we had not been engaged in it. In proportion as France, on her preſent ſyſtem, extended her power, the greater danger there was to the liberty and commerce of Europe, in both which bleſſings Britain did largely ſhare. The temporary ſhock which commercial credit had received, we had ſeen to ceaſe in a few months, and which demonſtrated the great reſources of this country. The circumſtances of laſt year had been rather a check to our progreſs than the occaſion of throwing us back in the cauſe in which we were embarked. Our public proſperity had been leſs ſplendid than in former years; but while engaged in a conteſt ſo important and worthy, we had every encouragement to proceed. The enemies of the war had argued againſt our probability of ſucceſs, and even that if we ſhould ſucceed there would be laid the foundation of future wars, calamitous to Europe. Theſe arguments he thought not tenable on juſt and fair grounds. The comment of no war had been uniform, but comparing our ſituation at its commencement, with that which it now is, he aſſerted it to be very encouraging. We certainly had ſeen, and were now ſeeing, very great military preparations carrying on in France; but they were not the reſult of natural cauſes, proſperity, or internal wealth. In proof of this, he referred to thoſe arbitrary modes for raiſing their revenue, and recruiting their military force, to which they were compelled to have reſort. Extortion had kept pace with prodigality, and from every thing he was led to think that they would much ſooner ſink under the preſſure of the war, than the powers now combined againſt them. He lamented the ſufferings of Fayette, but never could admit that his fate was at the diſpoſal of this country. He completely diſapproved of the ſyſtem purſued regarding Poland; but individual inſtances did not prove that reſort was to be had to a ſyſtem of univerſal injuſtice, ſuch as that with which France threatened the world. The alliances we had made, he defended as proper and neceſſary. We ſurely had a juſt right to avail ourſelves of the aſſiſtance of ſuch powers as we found already leagued againſt France. The apprehenſion of quarrels among the confederate powers, if their arms ſhould be crowned with ſucceſs, he conſidered as giving no juſt cauſe of alarm. This was applicable to all confederate powers; and when ſuch events did happen, he conſidered the power which did interfere as mediator, as gaining the greateſt honour, and likely to derive the greateſt advantages. While he declared he diſclaimed every intention of reſtoring the ancient deſpotiſm of France, he at preſent did not think that peace could, with honour or ſafety, be made with the ruling powers

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in that country; and he ſhould therefore give his decided negative to the motion.

When the Houſe divided, there were for the Addreſs, 26
Againſt it, 138
Majority, ——112.

14. Mr. Grey roſe to make his motion for an indemnity to miniſters for landing the Heſſian troops in Britain. He recapitulated the arguments formerly uſed by his ſide of the Houſe, and conſidering the queſtion as involving the moſt ſacred principles of the conſtitution, he would deem it his duty to bring the queſtion forward, until the temper of the time, and the alteration of circumſtances, ſhould render his propoſition ſucceſsful.

After ſome debate, the queſtion was put, when there appeared,
For the Motion, 41
Againſt it, 170
Majority, ——129.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

February 3. The Convention admitted a black a mullatto, and a white, who were received with the civic kiſs from the preſident, and acknowledged as the repreſentatives of the colony of St. Domingo.

4. The white coloniſt, admitted yeſterday to repreſent St. Domingo, drew the picture of the actual ſituation of that iſland. After enumerating thoſe particulars, which are already known, he proceeded to ſtate the burning of Cape Francois, and the expulſion of Galbot, the friend of Dumourier, who, in conjunction with the rich inhabitants, projected to deliver up the iſland to the Engliſh and Spaniards. He ſtated, that the blacks, with the patriots, had fought againſt thoſe traitors; and that the civil commiſſioners, to reward the blacks, had proclaimed the liberty of the ſlaves throughout the iſland: that the blacks had ſworn perpetual allegiance to France, and the moſt vigorous reſiſtance to the Engliſh, if they ſhould dare to penetrate into the interior parts of the iſland.

The orator concluded his report by proving, that the rich planters, the exnobles, emigrants, and rich merchants of St. Domingo, had projected to give up that iſland to the Engliſh.—(Applauſe.)

The National Convention then paſſed the following important decree:

The National Convention decrees, that ſlavery is aboliſhed in all the French colonies.

It decrees in conſequence, that all the inhabitants of the French colonies, of whatever colour, are French citizens, and from this day forward ſhall enjoy thoſe rights which are ſecured to them by the Declaration of Rights, and by the Conſtitution.

5. Barrere, in the name of the committee of public welfare, announced, that the army of the North would put itſelf in motion, and make victory the order of the day. He propoſed General Pichegreu to re-place Jourdan in the command. Adopted.

He next propoſed that the ſum of 32,000,000 be put at the diſpoſal of the miniſter at war, for repairing and ſupplying with proviſions all the fortreſſes; and that it ſhall be forbidden to every general to conſtruct any works for the defence of a place without an order from the miniſter at war. Decreed.

6. It was announced to the Convention, that, on the 24th January, the Engliſh fleet quitted the bay of Hieres.

8. Collet d'Herbois informed the Convention, that the powers of the committee of public welfare, which expired this day, had been prolonged for another month. Applauſe.

10. Couthon ſtated, that in conſequence of the defeat of the rebels, about Vendee, 30,000 muſquets had been taken. He propoſed a total diſarming of that diſtrict, to cruſh the ſeeds of future rebellion. Decreed.

21. A deputation of the inhabitants of the diſtrict of Montbeliard, formerly belonging to the Duke of Wirtemberg, came to demand that that diſtrict be united with France, to enable its inhabitants to march againſt the deſpots.

Preſident—"I congratulate you upon the ſentiments which unite the people of

of Montbeliard. We have conſecrated the principle of acknowledging as friends and allies all the nations which ſhall join our holy league of liberty againſt tyranny." Here the preſident gave them the civic kiſs, and referred their petition to the committee of public welfare.

12. Barrere informed the Convention that the diviſion of their troops had expoſed them to a repulſe at Vendee; but that the error was repaired, and that a maſs of violent republicans were about to extinguiſh the remains of fanatiſm and royalty. The following letter from Turreau, dated Saumur, Feb. 9th, was read:

"We thought we ſhould have had no more occaſion t trouble you on the ſubject of the execrable La Vendee. Our troops were daily exterminating the ſcattered rebels wherever they met th m; and finding back the abundant proviſions which the country furniſhed. A conſiderable quantity of grain has already arrived here. For ſome days the face of affairs has been changed, without, however, preſenting an alarming aſpect. Some of our columns have been repulſed by the rebels, who found means to aſſemble 3000 or 4000 men. We have reaſon to hope that this change will be of ſhort duration, and that our republican legions, indignant at ſuch an advantage obtained by banditti, will ſoon take their revenge."

The bravery of the republicans in the army of the Weſtern Pyrenees, was thus detailed by the repreſentatives Pinet and Cavignac. "We ſend you the report of Brigadier-General Fregeville tranſmitted to us by the commander in chief of this army. You will ſee by it, that yeſterday was one of the moſt glorious for the republic, and that the Spaniards may number it among thoſe in which they have received the moſt terrible proofs of the valour of French ſoldiers. At ſix in the morning, they attacked us briſkly at all points. The combat laſted for more than eight hours; and notwithſtanding their numbers, more than double ours, notwithſtanding a well ſupported fire, our army was victorious, and the enemy fled before it. Not a ſoldier but performed prodigies of valour. To form an idea of their aſtoniſhing intrepidity, you muſt have ſeen bodies of them fall back in concert, in order to ruſh again with more vigour upon the formidable columns of the enemy. The battalions ſeemed to be multiplied by the rapidity of their motions. The artillery ſeconded them with its uſual preciſion. The grape ſhot ſwept away whole ranks of ſlaves. Four of the enemy's regiments had arrived from Toulon. General Caro wiſhed to try if they would fight better in the Pyrenees; but there, as at Toulon, they found unconquerable republicans, who gave them a new leſſon. Three of theſe regiments were ſcattered like duſt. The fourth is ſaid to be totally deſtroyed. It is the Iriſh regiment of Ultonia.

13. A deputation from the forty-eight ſections of Paris appeared at the bar to congratulate the Convention on their refuſal of a truce for two years with their enemies, and the proviſional acknowledgement of the republic. They alſo congratulated the Convention on the decree which gives liberty to the blacks; this decree, ſaid they, which does honour to reaſon, humanity, and juſtice, was alone wanting to complete their glory. The preſident replied, "To the enemies of kings, to the firſt defenders of liberty, in a word, to the inhabitants of this celebrated city, of which all the tyrants, in their impotent rage, had ſworn the deſtruction; to ſuch men, I ſay, it eſpecially belonged to give the ſignal of that energy ſo natural to Frenchmen, in the execution of the meaſures and the labours which their defence required. No, citizens, there ſhall be no truce between the republicans and tyrants. This war, we'll inceſſantly repeat, is a war of death between liberty and deſpotiſm. Strong in our cauſe, it ſhall not be in vain that we have ſworn to deliver the people from a bondage of fourteen centuries."

15. The Convention decreed, that the national flag henceforth ſhould be formed of the three national colours, diſpoſed in a cer-

a certain manner. Barrère detailed ſome ſucceſſes at La Vendee, and with the army of the North; and that General Pichegru had publiſhed a very ſpirited addreſs. A letter was read from citizen Genay at Port L'Orient, giving an account of the arrival of ten Eaſt Indiamen, richly laden, from the iſle of France and Bourbon. The Convention were informed, that the conſtituted authorities were all renewed in the department of the Lower Alps, which now was willing to give an example of its love of the unity and indiviſibility of the republic.

17. Letter from the repreſentatives of the people at Breſt, 10th February. "The ſword of the law begins to ſtrike the guilty heads. The revolutionary tribunal has juſt condemned to death three naval officers of the faction of the infamous Lariviere, who delivered up our ſhips to the enemy in the Leeward Iſlands. They were convicted of having hoiſted the white flag, and of having brought to the ſcaffold the patriots of thoſe countries. In conſequence, Monteclair, Robert Rougemont, and Kercon, all three ex-nobles, have been diſpatched here, amidſt the ſhouts of *Vive la Republique!*"

"The fleet is excellently diſpoſed: it applauds the conduct of the Convention, in having rejected all terms with the deſpots. The commonalty of Breſt ſome time ago contained men who wanted to lacerate their country with the daggers of federaliſm, but now it only contains men worthy of liberty, and I can aſſure you, that will for ever belong to the republic." Inſerted in the Bulletine.

19. The proviſional commandant of Grandville wrote the following letter: "I muſt alſo inform the citizen preſident, that our brave privateers and our gallant ſeamen, were impatient of receiving orders to fit out our ſhips. The miniſter put in requiſition all thoſe that carried above 20 tons burthen. At this news the ſhouts of *Vive la Republique!* reſounded from every part of the harbour and town, and we only hear them ſing the ſong, *To England we will go!*—Men, women, and children work in the docks; and all with to embark, to go to plant the tree of liberty in England. (Signed) REGNIER."—Honourable mention and inſertion in the minutes.

22. Carrier made his report on the war of La Vendee, being returned from his miſſion to the rebellious departments. After enumerating the ſucceſſes which attended their armies, he adds, "There is now no longer any collected force, beſides that of Stoffel, compoſed of 8 o men, and that of Charette, which is computed to be 3000. Do not, however, imagine, that thoſe are the only banditti; there are more in the forets, on the mountains, and in other hiding places, to the number, according to the more accurate calculation, of 20,000 men.

'Nevertheleſs, do not believe that this war is terminated. A country full of forells, and covered with high bruſhwood, affords innumerable retreats to the rebels. At the battle of Montagne, 40,000 of the banditti were concealed behind ſome of this bruſhwood, and we paſſed by without perceiving them."

23. The conduct of General Weſtermann was referred to the conſideration of the committee of public welfare.

24. Lacoſte and Beaudet, in a letter from Straſbourg, gave an account of ſome convoys, of Auſtrian proviſions and military ſtores, having fallen into the hands of the republicans. "The intereſts of the republic decided, ſay they, that the army of the Rhine ſhould reſt; but it employs its leiſure as a prelude to victory.

25. Letters were read from the departments, announcing patriotic gifts, money, cloathing for the army, church-plate, &c. all of which honourable mention was ordered in the bulletine.

27. The preſident communicated a letter from Carpentier, at Port Malo, 6 Ventoſe (the 24th of February). He writes, "that at Dinan they had a magnificent feſtival, to celebrate the victories of the republic; that General Roſſignol had juſt arrived at St. Malo, with a certain number of battalions; that the mariners, the ſoldiers, and the citizens awaited only the ſignal; that all burned with ardour to overwhelm Pitt and his ſatellites; that the winds were favourable; and that all conſpired to enſure the triumph of liberty."

NORTH-

NORTHERN FRONTIER.

On the whole lines occupied by the troops on both sides, the progressive arrangements for a vigorous contest were going forward. The French made it their plan, after plundering the towns and villages in the Palatinate, to collect their booty and retire within their own frontier. They there occupied themselves, with their whole industry, to strengthen the forts, and to repel the attack of the allies, from whatever quarter it should come. On other parts of the frontier, the allies beheld formidable preparations for offensive war. At Dunkirk and other places, about the middle of the month, considerable movements were made in their armies, which occasioned the alarm to be given throughout the winter cantonments of the troops; with their usual spirit and alacrity, the British answered to the charge, under the command of Sir William Erskine, in absence of the Duke of York, and were ready to repel the assault, or to take advantage of the position of the enemy. Their forces are in great numbers around Lisle, which will probably be the first object of serious dispute. They discover a determined resolution to recover the fortresses taken from them by the allies last campaign, and will probably also attempt the siege of some of the towns in Flanders. Ostend is not without its apprehensions of an attack by sea and land. Their interior, for these some weeks past, appears not to have been in that complete state of reduction to the Conventional authority Barrere announced in his report; the remnants of the Royalists of Noirmoutier and La Vendee seem to have collected with a force and respectability little imagined by the republican leaders. The emigrants, to attract Earl Moira to their coasts, may, perhaps, have exaggerated in the detail of their numbers, and of some successes they have got; yet their renovation at this time, after the prodigious slaughter they had experienced, manifests a steadiness of the principle of royalism to have prevailed in that part of the kingdom to a considerable extent. Murmurs are daily heard in Paris, too, concerning the wants and wretchedness of various parts of the country. Marseilles is not yet purged, to use their own language, neither hath the awful vengeance inflicted on the unfortunate Lyonese been able to check the utterings of complaint, or to promote in their breasts an acquiescence in the proceedings of the revolutionary tribunal. The Convention, mean while, with indefatigable diligence and energy, go on providing the military equipments for repelling the threatening host of invaders, the property and the talents of every one being in a state of requisition for the service of the republic.

The incursions made into the territories of the allies, by the French, seem to indicate that they had abandoned their plan of fraternizing the inhabitants, of whose treachery they loudly complain, and that for the purpose of revenge; the acquisition of plunder, and the means necessary for the support and equipment of their armies, the present destructive operations, which mark their late conduct, have been planned and executed. Towards the latter end of the last, and the beginning of this month, preparations on both sides were carried forward with an unexampled activity for opening the campaign. The Duke of York, early in March, returned with his suite to resume his command of the army in Flanders. The Imperial general, Count de Browne, arrived from Vienna to command on the Rhine. The celebrated Austrian engineer, Col. Mack, is to direct the operations of the artillery. The country around Nieuport was inundated to prevent the threatened invasion of the French force in that quarter. The Prince de Saxe Cobourg established his head quarters at Valenciennes, which was threatened with a siege by the French general Pichegru, who is appointed to the supreme command of the army of the North, in the room of General Jourdan; but nothing had then taken place but some skirmishes between the outposts and the reconnoitering parties, which were decisive on neither side. The troops had quitted their cantonments, and had repaired to the frontiers. It is said, that the allies intend not to divide their forces,

but to act in such a large body as shall not incur the hazard of defeat. In the provinces on the French frontier, their example will be followed by the inhabitants rising in a mass to repel their predatical incursions; in several places they have embodied themselves in considerable numbers.

THE INTERIOR OF FRANCE, notwithstanding the despotically decisive measures of the present rulers, is disturbed by dissention and murmurs in various places. The dreadful infliction of vengeance at Lyons, Marseilles, and La Vendee, hath not been able to extinguish the spirit of counter-revolution and of loyalty in these places; in the latter place the Convention have not pretended to deny, that their armies have arisen and gained considerable advantages over the republican force. Despair, (for they refused quarter, and no penitence can atone for their guilt,) and a similar enthusiasm hath bestowed upon them a valour and enterprise, which may perhaps lead them to victory and success; even in their death and destruction it will render them formidable. The hopes of succour, held out by this nation, still supports their spirits. The practicability of affording it hath not yet appeared, the forces of the republic being in possession of the places by which our troops could land on that coast.

The scarcity of provisions, especially of butchers meat, hath excited clamour and some disturbances in the capital; were these to increase, such convulsions might ensue as would aid the operations of the allies in a manner even impossible to calculate.

Thomas Payne has not yet been liberated from his confinement. His speech in favour of the King hath operated against the interference of his friends.

The approach of the troops, from their cantonments, to the frontier, to occupy their posts around those important fortresses, which will probably be the subject of serious contention between the hostile armies, hath only been productive of some severe skirmishes, in which the advantages, on either side, have not been decisive, but only the prelude to events more important. Since the beginning of this month, the Prince of Saxe Cobourg hath been vigorous in his preparations for the defence of Valenciennes and the conquered places, which are threatened by the French commander, General Pichegru, who seems, in some degree, by the late movements in his army, to have changed the plan of his operations, abandoning French Flanders, and concentrating his force about Landrecy and the forest of Mormal. Billaud de Varennes hath been sent by the Convention to give energy to the execution of their plan.

By the measures which the Convention hath adopted, amidst the general scarcity of provisions, their armies in the North are supplied in abundance.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

The preparations of war among the Italian states, against France, are carrying on with vigour, animated by the presence of a very considerable force which the British have in that quarter. After Lord Hood quitted Hieres bay, his intention appears to have been directed against the enemy's force in the island of Corsica, where the intrepid valour of the British arms hath acquired fresh glory. *vide Lon. Gazette, p.* 167.

The allied armies of Spain and Portugal have been receiving reinforcements to oppose, with success, the additional troops the army of the republic will receive since the evacuation of Toulon.

Admiral Gell and Commodore Elphinstone are on their way home with two of the enemy's line of battle ships brought from Toulon.

The Swiss government has prohibited the circulation of Lord Robert Fitzgerald's declaration; and two booksellers, who disregarded this prohibition, have been taken up and punished.

General Ricardos, who commands the Spanish army in Roussillon, hath received considerable reinforcements; the French appearing in great force in that quarter, have succeeded in some attacks made on the Spanish batteries.

The influence of the French seems to have gained completely the ascendant in the republic of Genoa. A revolution is even expected; a rupture with this state

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and the allied powers will probably ſoon take place, as it hath declared its reſolution not to depart from the ſyſtem of neutrality.

The ſenate of Venice hath declared that it ſhould regulate its conduct by that of the Porte; and ſhould the Porte be forced into a war, that power will obſerve an armed neutrality.

When Lord Hood left Hieres bay he had on board, ſick and wounded about 4000. Capt. Hood, who narrowly eſcaped from Toulon, is arrived at Legborn in the Juno with the French officers on board.

The Spaniſh fleet is returned to Carthagena. No ſucceſs deciſive on either ſide has taken place on the Spaniſh frontier between the hoſtile armies The diſpoſitions of the allies ſeems to be made in that quarter with the determined reſolution of penetrating into France.

GERMANY.

The theatre of war becomes daily a more important object. the confederate Princes of Germany have lately adopted the ſcheme of arming the peaſantry of their reſpective countries, and enabling them to act with their regular troops. Such a proceeding muſt either originate in the moſt perfect conviction of the purity of their reſpective governments, or in a perſuaſion that the exceſſes of the French have excited too general an abhorrence to ſuppoſe that their example will be followed by any other European ſtate, and that every one will join in arreſting the further diffuſion of anarchy and confuſion. But from whatever motives ſuch a meaſure may have been adopted, it will in its conſequences deſtroy the unmitigated military deſpotiſm, under which ſo many civilized kingdoms have groaned; and thus, after ſupporting the prerogatives of ſovereigns, and the peace and happineſs of nations, againſt the anarchiſts of France, aſſiſt in eſtabliſhing the genuine rights of the ſubject on the baſis of true liberty.

The Archduke, Charles, will attend the Imperial army, and aſſiſt in opening the campaign.

The Emperor hath teſtified his approbation, to the Diet at Ratiſbon, of the meaſures taken by the Duke of Wirtemberg to protect his eſtates by raiſing a militia of 25,000 men.

His Majeſty at the ſame time ſent very ſtrong memorials to thoſe Princes of the Empire who are very dilatory in furniſhing their quotas of men and money; adding, that, if they are not expedited in a ſhort time, his Majeſty would think himſelf authoriſed to withdraw his troops to his own frontiers, and leave the Empire to defend itſelf.

At the Imperial Diet lately held, the Pruſſian Envoy declared that his maſter was not againſt the war being proſecuted with vigour, and for that purpoſe would increaſe this army to near 80,000 men; but, as the war was directed more againſt the Empire than againſt his eſtates, no more could be abſolutely required of him than his contingent; but if the Empire required the ſuccours above named, they ſhould be granted upon the following conditions:

1ſt, That all the Princes of the Empire ſhould, as ſoon as poſſible, furniſh their reſpective quotas in men.

2dly, That care ſhould be taken for the proviſion of his army, for which purpoſe there ſhould be furniſhed daily 80,000 portions of bread, and 24,000 rations of oats and hay.

3dly, That, if the Empire did not chuſe to agree to the above conditions, he not only could not give any farther aſſiſtance to the Empire than his contingent, but that in ſuch caſe he ſhould be obliged to recall all his troops from the Rhine, except ſuch contingent.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Pruſſia has delivered a declaration to the ſtates of the Germanic Circles, aſſembled at Franckfort, ſtating that reports had gone abroad, imputing to him deſigns of appropriating to himſelf certain cities of the Empire, in order to indemnify himſelf for the expences of the war. Theſe his Majeſty declares to be falſe and malicious; that no ſuch deſign was ever formed by his Majeſty; that he is actuated by the pureſt motives to ſupport the cauſe of the allies; and that he will be always willing and ready,

to

to guarantee to the Germanic Empire, its territory and Conſtitution, &c.

The Circles of the Empire are ſeriouſly occupied in their own defence. The Circle of Suabia has for the example: However, his Pruſſian Majeſty has not diſſembled his diſapprobation of a general armament of the inhabitants of the Empire; but, on the contrary, has made the following Declaration by Count Soden, his Miniſter:

Declaration of the King of Pruſſia againſt a general Armament of the Inhabitants of the Empire.

I. When the propoſition for a general armament of the ſubjects of the Empire was made, at the Aſſembly of the Diet, the King of Pruſſia repreſented ſuch eſſential difficulties againſt this meaſure, that he could not have expected that the propoſition would have been carried to a *concluſum*.

II. For this reaſon his Majeſty finds himſelf under the neceſſity of laying them again once more before the ſix neareſt Circles, with this obſervation, viz. "That if the ſaid Circles cannot determine among themſelves to withdraw the ſaid *concluſum*, and render it of none effect, he will be forced, however contrary to his inclination, to withdraw his troops, as he cannot expoſe them to the danger which muſt neceſſarily reſult from this meaſure."

III. The reaſons that his Pruſſian Majeſty oppoſes to a general armament of the inhabitants of the Empire are the following, viz.

1. By employing the peaſants againſt the enemy agriculture will want hands.

2. That there are not arms ſufficient to give to ſuch a maſs of people.

3. That it is impoſſible, in ſo ſhort a time, to teach the manual exerciſe to the inhabitants.

4. It has been found, by the experience of the two laſt campaigns, that the ſoldiers oppoſed to the French, muſt be perfectly exerciſed to make head againſt them.

5. Laſtly, independent of the above reaſons, it is infinitely dangerous, at a time like the preſent, when the French are watching every advantage to inſinuate their principles, to aſſemble ſuch a maſs of men, whoſe ideas upon forms of government muſt be various, and among whom conſequently diſſentions might ariſe, diſaſtrous in their conſequences both to the armies and to the conſtitution of the empire.

RUSSIA.

The armaments, by ſea and land of this empire, are at preſent moſt formidable, conſiderable forces have been collected upon the frontiers of Turkey, and a rupture between theſe powers may be expected. Notwithſtanding the late French revolution, in direct hoſtility to monarchs, the influence which that nation poſſeſſed at the Porte, appears not to be obliterated.

The Empreſs hath demanded a categorical anſwer of the Turks, concerning their immediately taking an active part with the Belligerant Powers againſt the French; intimating at the ſame time to the Porte, that ſhe ſhall conſider a refuſal as a declaration of war againſt Ruſſia. As there ſeems to be a good underſtanding between the Turks, the Swedes, the Danes, and the unhappy remains of the Poles, it is thought the Ottomans are prepared to give a ſpirited anſwer to the Imperial demand.

The negociations of the Turkiſh ambaſſador, at the Britiſh Court, have not been attended with the deſired ſucceſs. There were two principal objects he had in view: to inſiſt on the liberation of the Turks who were priſoners in the Ruſſian territories; and that the Ruſſians ſhould ſubmit to the payment of the new duties eſtabliſhed in all the Turkiſh dominions. The Turkiſh Divan have ordered the moſt vigorous preparations for war, to be made both by ſea and land, and the northern frontier to be ſtrengthened along its whole extent. But as this empire is at preſent diſtracted by internal diviſions, it will oppoſe but a feeble reſiſtance to the mighty power of the *Ruſſian monarchy*.

This Cabinet hath demanded of the Emperor a poſitive declaration of neutrality, if a war ſhould take place between Ruſſia and the Porte, and likewiſe an auxiliary force of 24,000 men. The Empreſs, in return, promiſes that unfortunate Poland ſhall cede to Auſtria the woywodſhips of Cracow, Lublin, and Chelm.

The Turkiſh ambaſſador left Peterſburgh the beginning of February, after leaving a memorial relative to the differences exiſting between the two Courts. Every circumſtance corroborates the ſuſpicions entertained of the ambitious views of the Empreſs.

GENOA.

On the 22d of January an Engliſh cutter having chaſed a merchantman under

der the guns of the Port of Genoa. gave great offence to the ſtate, who complained to the Engliſh Conſul that their neutrality was infringed; the explanation that took place ſeems not altogether ſatisfactory to the Genoeſe, who diſcover diſpoſitions not friendly at preſent to the allied powers.

The republic of Genoa hath begun to arm, declaring that it is with the deſign of protecting their trade from the inſults of any power whatever. The blockade of their harbour by the Britiſh is raiſed. An official note was preſented by the Secretary of State, to the Britiſh Conſul, ſtating the difficulties and obſtacles thrown in the way of their trade by the Britiſh veſſels, and declaring the reſolution of the republic, to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, and their determination, "that whenever any Engliſh veſſels ſhall endeavour to chaſe any ſhips within the reach of the cannon of the forts, they will immediately be fired at, conformably to the edict of neutrality, and to the univerſally acknowledged rights of nations."

LONDON.

LONDON GAZETTE, FEB. 10.

Admiralty Office, Feb. 18.

(The following is an extract from the diſpatches received from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, giving an account of the fortunate preſervation of his Majeſty's ſhip Juno, owing to the great preſence of mind and exertions of Capt. Hood, his officers, and ſhip's company).

Juno, Hieres Bay, Jan. 13. 1794.

On the 3d inſtant I left the iſland of Malta, having on board one hundred and fifty ſupernumeraries, forty-ſix of whom are the officers and private marines of his Majeſty's ſhip Romney, the remainder Malteſe, intended for the fleet. On the night of the 7th paſſed the S. W. point of Sardinia, and ſteered a courſe for Toulon. Not having a pilot on board, or any perſon acquainted with the port, I placed two midſhipmen to look out with night glaſſes for the fleet; but not diſcovering any ſhips till we got near the entrance of the inner harbour, I ſuppoſed they had moored up there in the eaſtern gate; at the ſame time, ſeeing one veſſel, with ſeveral other lights, which I imagined to be the fleets, I entered the inner harbour under the topſails only; but finding I could not weather a brig, which lay a little way above the point called the Grand Tower, I ordered the foreſail and driver to be ſet, to be ready to tack when we were the other ſide the brig. Soon after the brig hailed us, but I could not make out in what language: I ſuppoſed they wanted to know what ſhip it was. I told them it was an Engliſh frigate called the Juno. They anſwered, *Vieux*; and after aſking in Engliſh and French, for ſome time, what brig ſhe was, and where the Britiſh admiral lay, they appeared not to underſtand me, but called out, as we paſſed under their ſtern, *Laſt*; which made me ſuppoſe there was ſhoal water near. The helm was inſtantly put a-lee, but we found the ſhip was on there, before ſhe got head to the wind. There being very little wind, and perfectly ſmooth, I ordered the ſails to be clued up and handed: At this time a boat went from the brig towards the town. I ordered the launch and cutter to be hoiſted out, and to put the ketch anchor, with two hawſers in them to warp the ſhip further of. By the time the boats were out, a boat came along-ſide, after having been hailed, and we thought anſwered as if an officer had been in her; the people were all anxious to get out of her, two of which appeared to be the officers. One of them he ſaid, came to inform me, it was the regulation of the port, and the Commanding Officer's orders, that I muſt go into another branch of the harbour, to perform ten days quarantine. I kept aſking him where Lord Hood's ſhip lay; but his not giving me any ſatisfactory anſwer, and one of the midſhipmen having at the ſame inſtant ſaid, "They wear national cockades," I looked at one of their hats more ſtedfaſtly, and by the moonlight, clearly diſtinguiſhed the three colours. Perceiving they were ſuſpected, and on my queſtioning them again about Lord Hood, one of them replied, "Soyez tranquille, les Anglois ſont de braves gens, nous les traitons bien; l'Admiral Anglois eſt fortifié y a quelque tems." It may be more eaſily conceived than any words can expreſs what I felt at the moment. The circumſtance of our ſituation, of courſe, was known throughout the ſhip in an inſtant, and ſaying we were all priſoners; the officers ſoon got near me, to know our ſituation. At the ſame time, a ſlaw of wind coming down the harbour, Lieut. Webly, the third Lieut. of the ſhip, ſaid to me, "I believe, Sir, we ſhall be able to fetch out, if we can get her under ſail." I immediately perceived we ſhould have a chance of ſaving the ſhip, at leaſt, if we did not, we ought not to loſe his Majeſty's ſhip without ſome contention. I ordered every perſon to their reſpective ſtations, and the Frenchmen to be ſent below. They, perceiving ſome buſtle, two or three of them began to draw their ſabres; on which I ordered ſome of the marines to take the half-ſpikes, and force them below, which was ſoon done. I then ordered all the Malteſe

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between decks, that we might not have confuſion with too many men. I believe in an inſtant ſuch a change in people was never ſeen, every officer and man was at his duty, and I do believe, within three minutes, every ſail in the ſhip was ſet, and the yards braced, ready for caſting. The ſteady and active aſſiſtance of Lieutenant Turner, and all the officers, prevented any confuſion from ariſing in our critical ſituation. As ſoon as the cable was tort, I ordered it to be cut, and had the good fortune to ſee the ſhip ſtart from the ſhore; the head ſails were filled: A favourable ſaw of wind coming at the ſame time got good way on her, and we had then every proſpect of getting out, if the forts did not diſable us. To prevent our being retarded by the boats, I ordered them to be cut adrift, as alſo the French boat. The moment the brig ſaw us begin to looſe our ſails, we could plainly perceive ſhe was getting her guns ready, and we alſo ſaw lights on all the batteries. When we had ſhot far enough for the brig's guns to bear on us, which was not more than three ſhip's lengths, ſhe began to fire; alſo a fort a little on the ſtarboard bow, and ſoon after, all of them on both ſides as they could bring their guns to bear.

As ſoon as the ſails were well trimmed, I beat to quarters to get our guns ready, but not with an intention of firing till we were ſure of getting out. When we got abreaſt of the center part of the land of Cape Sepet, I was afraid we ſhould have been obliged to make a tack, but as we drew near the ſhore, and were ready, ſhe came up two points, and juſt weathered the Cape.

As we paſſed very cloſe along that ſhore, the batteries kept up as briſk a fire as the wetneſs of the weather would admit. When I could afford to keep the ſhip a little from the wind, I ordered ſome guns to be fired at a battery that had juſt opened a-breaſt of us, which quieted them a little. We then ſtopped firing till we could keep her away, with the wind abaft the beam, when, for a few minutes, we kept up a very briſk fire on the laſt battery we had to paſs, and which, I believe, muſt otherwiſe have done us great damage. At half paſt twelve, being out of reach of their ſhot, the firing ceaſed. Fortunately we had no perſon hurt. Some ſhot paſſed through the ſails, part of the ſtanding and running rigging ſhot away, and two French 36 pound ſhot that ſtruck the hull was all the damage we received.

To the Right Hon. Lord Hood. } SAM. HOOD.

Whitehall, March 11.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received at the Office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from Vice Admiral Lord Hood and Lieutenant-General David Dundaſs.

(As theſe various diſpatches are very long, and contain nearly a repetition of the ſame occurrences, we hope it will be reckoned ſufficient that we inſert the moſt material parts of General Dundaſs' letter, which, beſides the account of what took place immediately under his own eye, gives a narrative of the whole expedition).

SIR, *St. Fiorenzo, Feb.* 21.

I had the honour of informing you from Porto Ferrara, on the 4th inſtant, of our intention to ſail for the Gulph of St. Fiorenzo in Corſica. The diſlodging of the French from Baſtia, St. Fiorenzo, and Calvi, the three principal poſts they held in Corſica, and the attaining of ſo ſecure a harbour as St. Fiorenzo for our own fleet, appeared ſo important an object, that although our military force was but ſmall, deficient in many of the moſt eſſential points of equipment, and the ſeaſon of the year was far from encouraging, I was induced to acquieſce in any attempt that ſhould appear to promiſe the moſt diſtant hopes of ſucceſs. Two intelligent and experienced officers were ſent to confer with General Paoli, to examine local ſituations, and to report on the whole of circumſtances, which they did favourably: the fleet therefore ſailed from the Bay of Hieres (where we had lain ſince the 10th of December) on the 24th of January, and proceeded towards St. Fiorenzo; but the following day a very violent gale of wind (which laſted for three days) diſperſed and endangered the fleet, and obliged us, with great difficulty, to gain Porto Ferrara, in the river Fiba, where we remained ſome days making preparation.

On the 5th of February we again ſailed; but as the three-decked ſhips were not ſo well qualified for theſe narrow ſeas and dangerous coaſts at this ſeaſon of the year, Commodore Linzee, with three ſhips of the line and two frigates, was detached with the troops in tranſports, and on the 7th in the morning we anchored in an open and expoſed bay adjoining to that of Mortella, which we wiſhed to occupy, as it affords the beſt anchorage in the gulph of St. Fiorenzo. The ſame evening the troops were landed, conſiſting of the 2d battalion of the Royals, 11th, 25th, 30th, 50th, 51ſt, and 69th regiments, amounting to about 1400 men bearing arms.

As the enemy, beſides the town of Fiorenzo, poſſeſſed ſeveral heights and points, in order to command the anchorage of the weſt ſide of the gulph, it was neceſſary to diſlodge them, before the ſquadron could anchor in ſecurity; and theſe points in ſucceſſion, on entering the gulph, were the tower of Mortella, the redoubt and batteries of the Convention, and the tower of Fornelli, with two conſiderable ſea batteries dependent upon it.

Expecting little oppoſition from Mortella tower, and truſting from intelligence that we could approach near enough to that of Fornelli

to attack it with light artillery, Lieut. Col. Moore was detached on the 8th with the Royal and 51ſt regiments, a ſmall howitzer, and a ſix pounder, to effect this purpoſe; but after a march of ſeven or eight miles, through a rocky, deſert, mountainous country, deſtitute of roads, and where the artillery was carried by a detachment of ſailors, under Capt. Cook, he arrived on the heights immediately above Fornelli, and then found that the diſtance was too great to hope for any effect from his ſmall guns. The ſame day, we began from a commanding height within a 150 yards, to batter the Tower of Morteila; but it was not till the 10th, after the the attack made by the Fortitude and Juno, and after eſtabliſhing an eighteen-pounder, two nine pounders, and a carronade againſt it, that we were enabled to reduce it, and take an officer and thirty-two men priſoners.

On the 16th in the morning we opened with two batteries of three pieces of artillery each. One of theſe, at the diſtance of 1000 yards, enfiladed the redoubt of the Convention, and the other at the diſtance of 800 yards took it in reverſe.

Our fire was heavy and unremitting during the 16th and 17th; and, notwithſtanding the gallantry of the enemy, both in ſerving their guns, and in repairing their works, their fire was nearly overpowered. On the evening of the 17th, a fifth eighteen-pounder was brought up by the ſeamen, and a fixth was alſo placed on an advanced point near the ſhore, to prevent the two French frigates in the Bay from placing themſelves in a ſituation to enfilade our propoſed attack.

On the 17th, meaſures having been concerted, the ſecond battalion of the Royals, 25th, 50th, and 51ſt regiments, under the command of Lieut. Col. Moore, were deſtined for the attempt, while the 11th, 30th, and 69th remained in reſerve. The troops marched in three columns, and having nearly equal diſtances to go over, moved at the ſame hour, (half paſt eight o'clock) in order to arrive at the enemy's works a little after the riſing of the moon. Lieut. Col. Moore, on the right, with the ſecond battalion of the Royals, commanded by Capt. M'Kenzie, and the 51ſt regiment, came down on the advanced point of the redoubt; Lt. Col. Wauchope, with the 50th advanced towards its center; and Capt. Stewart, with the 25th, keeping cloſe to the ſea ſhore, was directed to enter on the left and moſt commanding part of the work.

Notwithſtanding the whole of the ground over which the troops marched was rocky, rough, thick, and covered with myrtle buſhes, they approached the redoubt without the enemy being certain of their progreſs, and, under a very heavy fire, they arrived nearly at the ſame time at their points, ruſhed into their works, prevented more than two or three diſcharges of cannon being given, and, with their bayonets, drove the enemy down the ſteep hill which formed the rear of the work.

The judicious fire kept up from our batteries by Capt. Wilkes and Lieut. Duncan, jun. of the royal artillery, till the very moment of the attack, facilitated much the approach of the troops; and a falſe attack made by the Corſicans, on Lieut. Col. Moore's right, ſerved alſo to engage and diſtract the attention of the enemy, who were not aware of the extent of their danger.

The loſs of the enemy on the 16th and 17th amounts to upwards of 100 men killed and wounded, and 10 officers (amongſt whom was the Commandant) and 60 men made priſoners, out of 500 men that occupied the work.

The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, and the ſeveral commanding officers under his orders, was firm and judicious, and merits every commendation.

The enemy being now reduced to their laſt poſts on the heights of Fornelli, at about 400 yards diſtance, from which we were ſeparated by a ſtrong and deep ravine, fearing that their retreat would be cut off, abandoned them about midnight, croſſed over to Fiorenzo, hauled off their frigates, and left us in poſſeſſion of the tower and batteries of Fornelli, againſt which we otherwiſe muſt have placed cannon, and, in a delay of two or three days, probably have loſt a number of men.

On the 18th the ſquadron anchored in perfect ſecurity in Mortella Bay.

On the 19th, after taking meaſures for the march of the troops to the other ſide of the town, to cut off the enemy's communication with Baſtia, a ſummons was ſent to Fiorenzo to ſurrender. In the afternoon a negative anſwer was received; but during the day ſtrong ſymptoms of a ſpeedy evacuation were perceived.

One of the frigates having been ſunk by our ſhot, the other was ſet on fire about four in the afternoon, when a boat came off to announce that the enemy had quitted the town. It was immediately taken poſſeſſion of.

In this manner are we now maſters of the fortreſs and gulph of Fiorenzo, which is the moſt important ſtation in Corſica; divides the French ports, affords a ſafe harbour for a numerous fleet, and, from its commanding ſituation, with reſpect to the coaſt of France and Italy, is at this moment of peculiar importance. The weather during the whole time has been moſt remarkably propitious; had it been otherwiſe, we could not have accompliſhed our undertaking.

The perſeverance, ſpirit, and gallantry of the officers and men of every denomination, merit the higheſt praiſe. Unprovided as we are with many neceſſary articles of preparation, the ſervice, at this ſeaſon of the year, has been ſevere, but undergone with the greateſt chearfulneſs and good will.—To Sir James St. Clair Erſkine, and

and all the officers of the Staff, I am much indebted.

On this occaſion ſucceſs has crowned the joint endeavours of the Britiſh arms. From the navy we have received the moſt effectual and eſſential aſſiſtance; their exertions have been wonderful and unparalleled. Commodore Linzee afforded us every ſupport, and to the Captains Dickſon, Young, Wolfeley, Hood, Woodley, and Cook, and to the officers and men who ſo zealouſly acted under their command, we feel every ſenſe of their efficacious aid.

In the courſe of the ſervice we have derived eſſential aſſiſtance from the Corſicans, aſſembled near us by Gen. Paoli, to the number of about 1200. They have occupied advanced poſts, and covered our flanks.

I have the honour to inclоſe returns of the killed and wounded (the loſs has fallen chiefly on the brave grenadiers and light infantry of the royal and 51ſt regiments, who were the firſt that entered the enemy's works), and alſo returns of the ordnance and ſtores taken in the town and ſeveral out-poſts.

This letter will be delivered by Captain Hiſlop, Deputy Adjutant General, an officer from whom I have received the moſt eſſential aſſiſtance, and whom I humbly beg leave to recommend as peculiarly deſerving of any mark of the royal favour which his Majeſty may be graciouſly pleaſed to confer upon him. I have the honour to remain, &c.

D. Dundas, Lieut. Gen.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

[Here follows a return of ordnance, &c. taken at Morrella Tower, Convention Redoubt, and San Fiorenzo, conſiſting of 45 iron guns, and 30 braſs guns, of different caliber, beſides a vaſt quantity of ſhot and ſhells.]

Return of the killed and wounded of the Britiſh troops in the different attacks upon the French poſt near San Fiorenzo, from the 7th to the 12th of February 1794.

Royal Artificers—1 rank and file killed.

Royal Artillery—3 rank and file wounded.

2d Battalion of Royals—5 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 16 rank and file, wounded.

11th Regiment—1 rank and file killed.

25th Regiment—2 rank and file wounded.

30th Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 1 ſerjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

50th Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file, wounded.

51ſt Regiment—4 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.

Officer's name—Lieut. Alexander M'Donell, of the 2d battalion of the Royals, wounded.

Ja. St. Clair Erskine, Adjutant General.

Whitehall, *March* 15.

By diſpatches, received on Thurſday laſt by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from Lieut. Governor Williamſon, dated Jamaica the 19th of January laſt, and from Major Grant, of the ſame date, from Mole St. Nicolas in the iſland of St. Domingo, it appears, that the united pariſhes of Leogane, and the pariſhes of Arcahaye, and Jean de Rabel, in that iſland, have ſurrendered to his Majeſty upon the ſame terms which had been granted to Jeremie, Cape St. Nicholas, and St Marc; and that Mitchalais, near Port-au-Prince, had ſolicited leave to hoiſt the Britiſh flag, which had been complied with.

[Here follows a liſt of ordnance, &c. found in St. Marc and Jean de Rabel, conſiſting of 20 iron and 5 braſs guns, from four to twenty-four pounders, and a great quantity of powder and ſhot.]

Admiralty Office, *March* 15.

The following is an extract of a letter received on Thurſday laſt, from Commodore Ford, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at Jamaica, to Mr. Stephens, dated Mole St. Nicholas, the 22d of January 1794.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the pariſhes of Jean Rabel, St. Marc, Arcahaye, and Boucaſſin, on the north, and Leogane on the ſouth ſide of the Bight, are in our poſſeſſion, by capitulation, and the Britiſh flag flying therein; and, as our poſt at Boucaſſin is within twelve or fourteen miles of Port-au-Prince, I proceeded, without loſs of time with the ſquadron under my command, to the neighbourhood thereof, in order to give countenance and protection, according to the exigency of the caſe; and finding, on my arrival there, that the Spaniards had taken poſſeſſion of Bergne, Gonaïves, Petite Riviere, and Verrette, I proceeded off Port-au-Prince, in order to induce a capitulation to the King my maſter; and accordingly ſent Capt. Rowley of the Penelope, on the 2d inſtant, with a flag of truce, to the Civil Commiſſary Santhonax, offering the ſame capitulation which the inhabitants of St. Marc had voluntarily accepted, but which he refuſed *in toto*. As I found that intreaty had no effect, I determined to eſtabliſh a blockade, which has continued ever ſince, and not a veſſel of any deſcription entered.

16. Letters were this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, from Major General Williamſon, dated Jamaica, February 9, 1794. They give an account of the capture of Cape Tiburon, in the iſland of Dominique, by a detachment under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Whitelocke. Gen. Williamſon ſtates, that this poſt is of the utmoſt importance; it ſecures the paſſage, and, with Cape Nichola Mole, commands that fine extenſive bay.

The

The trade between this iſland and St. Dominique is already prodigious; and the quantity of produce brought here, will, I hope, on its arrival in Great Britain, add conſiderably to the revenue.

The numbers of the enemy were about 650 blacks, and 200 mulattoes and whites, very ſtrongly poſted. About 150 more ſurrendered themſelves, and remain. I underſtand fifty of them were killed and wounded.

Return of the killed and wounded at the attack of Cape Tiburon, February 3d. 1794.

Killed—3 privates. *Wounded*—1 Captain, 1 ſubaltern, 1 volunteer, 1 ſerjeant, and 7 privates.

N. B. Hon. Capt Colville, of the 13th reg. wounded ſlightly in the leg; Lieut Dana, of the 13th, light infantry, wounded in the hand, but not dangerouſly; volunteer Dolphina dangerouſly wounded.

Return of Ordnance taken at Cape Tiburon, Feb. 3, 1794.

18 Eighteen pounders—4 ſix or eight pounders—1 field piece, four pounder—2 field pieces, three pounders.

The magazine complete with every deſcription of amunition, A. WILLIAMSON.

Lond. Gaz.

End of laſt month, the royal palace of Chriſtianbourg, at Copenhagen, was conſumed by fire; a conſiderable number of lives were loſt, and much of the furniture deſtroyed. It was an immenſe pile of building; the loſs is computed at near two millions Sterling. *Lond. Gaz.*

The Weſt India planters and merchants held a meeting at the London tavern, and agreed to preſent a petition to parliament anent the foreign ſlave-trade bill, and to repreſent to miniſtry the danger of removing, from our ſugar-iſlands, any part of the force there, and to requeſt an augmentation of force by ſea and land.

The Bermuda iſles ſuffered immenſe damage by the ſevere gales of the 22d and 23d of October. Many houſes were blown down, and the wrecks of veſſels around the coaſts were very numerous.

On the 27th of September laſt, the Princeſs Royal, Eaſt Indiaman, was captured nigh the Sunda iſlands, by three French frigates in thoſe ſeas, and immediately fitted out as a privateer. The ſurvivors of the Winterton embarked on board a Portugueſe cruizer, and which was taken by the French, were re-taken by the Pigott Eaſt Indiaman, and carried to Bengal river, September laſt.

Several French frigates, the end of laſt month, and beginning of this, have cruized in the Channel, and amongſt the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey, where they have captured a conſiderable number of Britiſh veſſels.

The ſtates of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, have publiſhed a placard, in exact conformity to the bill introduced into our parliament, relative to bills of exchange, and drawn up by, or in favour of perſons reſident in France, ſince Jan. 1, 1794.

The new Drury Lane theatre was opened this month, and promiſes to give the higheſt ſatisfaction to the public. In point of accommodation, elegance, and grandeur, it is, perhaps, unrivalled in Europe. The accommodations for the ſtage are upon a much larger ſcale than thoſe of any other theatre in Europe. The opening for the ſcenery is 43 feet wide, and 38 high; which affords the painter and mechaniſt a large ſpace of 85 feet in width, 97 in length, and 110 in height, for the exertion of their reſpective abilities. The whole, when completed, will include an area of upwards of 320 feet in length, by 155 in breadth, and the height of the building, meaſuring from the ſubſtruction to the roof, is 118 feet.

On the 8th inſt. Lord Balcarras, who commands at Jerſey, received ſuch intelligence of the French force at St. Maloes, as to dread an invaſion of that iſland. He communicated the intelligence to the ſtates of the iſland, who immediately agreed to take the neceſſary meaſures for defence.

The accounts arrived from St. Domingo, give reaſon to hope, that the whole of the French part of the iſland will ſoon be under the protection of the Britiſh nation, notwithſtanding of the indefatigable endeavours of the French repreſentative there to ſeduce the blacks,

and the people of colour to perſiſt in their rebellion.

During the courſe of this month, ſeveral detachments from the regiments of cavalry in England, have embarked for the continent, to ſerve in the Duke of York's army.

In Ireland the Houſe of Commons have rejected a motion for a reform of the repreſentation in Parliament.

The Hon. Capt. Keith Elphinſtone arrived in the Robuſt man of war, in England, about the 17th inſt. There arrived alſo, the French ſhips Le Puiſſant, Le Pompee, and Arethuſa, which were brought away from Toulon, and on board of which there are a number of Touloneſe.

In the beginning of February nine ſail of Weſt India merchantmen, with their convoy the Convert frigate, were wrecked on the Grand Camaynes, two days after they had failed from Bluefields, Jamaica, moſt of the crews were ſaved.

The following gentlemen have obtained leave to raiſe fencible regiments: Col. Fullarton; Hon. J. C. Villiers; Sir Watkin William Wynne, and Tho. Leigh Eſq:.

The Earl of Dalkieth and Lord Stopford have received commiſſions to raiſe each an independant company of cavalry, on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment.

Thomas Payne, in his priſon, ſeems not determined to remain idle. A production of his has juſt made its appearance in Engliſh, and bears the following title: "The Age of Reaſon; being an inveſtigation of true and fabulous Theology. By Thomas Payne, Citizen and Cultivator of the United States of America, &c." The repreſentative of the people, Lanthenas, has tranſlated this work into French.

SCOTLAND.

GERALD'S TRIAL.

On Monday the 10th of March came on the trial of Joſeph Gerald of Bloomſbury-ſquare, London, lately reſiding in the county of Edinburgh. He was accuſed, at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate, of being a member of a ſeditious aſſociation which met at Edinburgh in November and December laſt, calling itſelf the *Britiſh Convention*, and of making various ſpeeches there of a ſeditious tendency, &c.

When the Court met, before the libel was read over, the pannel roſe and ſaid, he objected to Lord Juſtice Clerk ſitting upon the Bench.—[Upon this his Lordſhip roſe, and Lord Henderland took the chair.]—The pannel then ſtated, that his objection aroſe from his Lordſhip having prejudged his cauſe, and the cauſe of every man who belonged to the Britiſh Convention.

The pannel preſented a written minute, containing the ſpecific objections to his Lordſhip ſitting on the Bench, and the facts which he offered to prove in ſupport of theſe objections. They, in general, were, that his Lordſhip had prejudicated his cauſe, in ſo far, that he ſometime ſince, when in the houſe of Mr. Rochead of Inverlieth, with company, ſaid, "What would they think of ſending Margarot to Botany Bay, and giving him a whipping alſo?" The minute mentioned ſome other circumſtances alledged to have happened at Mr. Rochead's, all which the pannel requeſted to be entered on the records of Court.

Lord Henderland ſtated to their Lordſhips, that this was the firſt objection of the kind he had ever witneſſed, and ſo very extraordinary, that he requeſted their Lordſhips particular attention to it.

Their Lordſhips, in general, were of opinion, that the objection was not well founded. For the words alluded to were merely part of a converſation at table; and could any man ſuppoſe, that ſuch language could have any influence upon a judicial procedure? Would it be proper to give force to ſuch a charge, founded on a few looſe words, and not at all connected with the proceedings of the Court, nor delivered in the capacity of a Judge? If ſuch objections were to be tolerated, they might be attended with the moſt dangerous conſequences. It was throwing an indignity upon the Court, and was intended as a foul aſperſion upon the character of that reſpectable and learned Judge who was vice-preſident of the Court, and added ho-

nour

nour to the Bench. Even ſuppoſing that ſuch words really had been ſpoken, how could they tend to prejudicate the cauſe of the pannel, when it remained with a jury to try him.

Their Lordſhips were all of the opinion, that it was irrelevant and ought to be rejected. Upon this Lord Juſtice Clerk was called to the chair.

The indictment was then read over, to which the pannel pled *not guilty*.

Mr. Gillies on the part of the pannel addreſſed the Court, in a very able and well digeſted ſpeech, to which we could not do juſtice by giving detached extracts, we therefore decline entering into the points argued upon; and the more ſo, that the principal points have been already repeatedly brought under the eye of the public.

Mr. Gillies was followed by Mr. Montgomery on the part of the crown, who made a very able and ingenious pleading.

After Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Solicitor-General addreſſed the Court, in a ſpeech which was admired for ſound law, energy, eloquence, and accuteneſs of reaſoning.

Their Lordſhips then delivered their opinions—they all agreed in finding the libel relevant to infer the pains of law, which was reſtricted to an arbitrary puniſhment. The examination of witneſſes, &c. was delayed till Thurſday.

12. When the Court met, the interlocutor on the relevancy was read over, and the following Gentlemen were choſen jurors: David Deuchar, ſeal engraver; Peter Hill, bookſeller; John Bell, bookſeller; James Hunter, merchant; Andrew Milligan, watch-caſe maker; Sir William Forbes, Bart. banker; Peter Mathie, jeweller; Alexander Gardener, jeweller; William Creech, bookſeller; Thomas Hutchiſon, merchant; John Hutchiſon, merchant; John Sibbald, ſmith; Alexander Niſbet, manufacturer; William Ranken, tailor; Archibald Campbell, brewer; all reſiding in Edinburgh.

When the *firſt* five were named, the Lord Juſtice Clerk aſked the pannel if he had any objections to them? He anſwered he had none.

When the *ſecond* five were choſen, the pannel ſaid he objected to Mr. Creech being one of his jury, becauſe that he had often declared in company he would condemn any member of the Britiſh Convention on whom he might ſit as a juryman.

The Court were of opinion, that the objection was not well founded, being too general

Mr. Gerald ſaid, the aſſertion was made againſt all the members of that Convention in general.

On the *third* five being called, the pannel objected to Mr. Ranken, becauſe he was tailor to his Majeſty. The Court over-ruled the objection.

The Court then proceeded to the examination of witneſſes adduced on the part of the crown. Mr. Gerald having adduced no exculpatory evidence, Mr. Solicitor-General roſe and addreſſed the Jury. He enlarged on the enormity of the offence, and the dreadful conſequences that might have enſued, had it not been checked in the bud. He referred the Jury to the maſs of papers on the table, if any doubt remained after what they had heard. The abilities of the pannel, which he acknowledged appeared to be conſiderable, only tended to render him more dangerous.

Mr. Gerald addreſſed the Jury in his own behalf. He gloried in conſidering himſelf the advocate of nine millions of people, and without reſorting to the chicanery and muſty authorities of the law, his arguments ſhould be founded on the principles of reaſon, of juſtice, and of truth. He then entered very largely into the ſubject; defended the doctrines of univerſal ſuffrage and annual parliaments, ſupporting his arguments by the authority of Sidney, Locke, Sir William Jones, Hume, Stuart, &c. He inſiſted that the allegations in the indictment had not been brought home to him, and ſolemnly declared the purity of his intentions. Mr. Gerald ſpoke for three hours and a half; and his ſpeech, in point of language and delivery, fully juſtified the encomiums which had been paid to his eloquence and ability.

The Lord Juſtice Clerk ſummed up the evidence, pointing out to the Jury the

the different parts of it moſt worthy of their attention, leaving them to decide thereon as their judgment ſhould direct.

The Court roſe about ten o'clock at night, and on Friday forenoon the Jury returned their verdict, all in one voice, finding the pannel *guilty* of the crime libelled.

Mr. Gillies, for the pannel, ſaid, that without meaning to cenſure the Jury, as the beſt and moſt reſpectable might commit a miſtake, he would object to the verdict. It bore, that the Jury had conſidered the evidence adduced for the proſecutor; but did not contain a word of of the defence made by the pannel, nor of a number of writings, conſiſting of ſome hundred pages, which had been laid upon the table, and which the Solicitor-General acknowledged might contain ſomething in exculpation. That the Jury had not conſidered theſe writings was evident, as it would have required many hours to have examined them, and they were only incloſed about twenty minutes. As, therefore, the Jury had not conſidered the pannel's defence, nor the writings, he hoped their Lordſhips would ſet aſide the verdict.

The Solicitor-General ſaid the verdict was perfectly complete, and made out in the uniform ſtile of all verdicts which he had ever ſeen. No exculpatory evidence had been adduced for the pannel. As to the writings, neither he nor his counſel had pointed out any part of them upon which he meant to found a plea of exculpation; the Jury, therefore, formed their verdict upon the only evidence before them, viz. that led by the public proſecutor. But the defence of the pannel, or the pleadings of the counſel, is never inſerted in any verdict; no objection, therefore, can lie againſt that now before the Court.

Mr. Jo. Clerk ſupported the objection on the part of the pannel.

The Court unanimouſly repelled the objection.

Mr. Gerald being aſked, if he had any thing to ſay, he roſe and declared, That notwithſtanding what had fallen from the Public Proſecutor, he gloried in being the advocate of truth, liberty, and virtue, which he was confident would at laſt prevail.

Their Lordſhips then delivered their opinions upon the verdict; and were unanimous in thinking, that, as the degree of guilt of which the pannel was convicted, was not inferior to thoſe who had been already condemned for ſimilar crimes, his puniſhment could be no leſs. He was therefore ſentenced to be baniſhed beyond ſeas for fourteen years with the uſual certification.

EDINBURGH.

March 1. This day come on the annual election of Rector, &c. of the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen, when James Ferguſon, Eſq; of Pitfour was choſen Lord Rector, and Alexander Burnet, Eſq; Dean of Faculty.

The following ſtate of the Linen Manufacture in the County of Fife, and Shire of Forfar, appeared in different newſpapers. It gives a very promiſing view of the proſperity of that uſeful branch of manufacture, and we believe a very juſt one. The writer ſays, "I found that at the twelvemonth ending the 1ſt November 1793, the increaſe of linen, manufactured throughout the county of Fife, as aſcertained by the different ſtamp-maſters, was no leſs than 8363 yards beyond the manufacture for the twelvemonth ending at the 1ſt November 1792.

That the encreaſe of the ſame manufacture in the ſhire of Forfar was many thouſand yards, beyond the manufacture of the former year.

To deſcend to particulars:

	Yards.	*Value.*		
Kirkcaldy alone was increaſed	257,758	£9387	8	4½
Dunfermline		566	17	1
Dunnikier	50,757	1107	3	0
St. Andrew's	20,681	228	9	0
Making of increaſe in whole to theſe four towns	329,196	£11,289	17	5½

In the county of Forfar again, Arbroath alone, owing in part to the well directed patronage of Mr. Dempſter,

	Yards.	*Value.*		
has encreaſed	408,617	£11,201	13	4½
Brechin -	46,974	278	11	9½
Cupar -	286,785	6260	0	0
Total increaſe to theſe 3 towns	742,376	£17,740	5	2

Our manufacturers confeſs the unexampled

ampled prosperity of their linen and every other trade during the year 1792. The foregoing authentic state, witnesses the increase of this unexampled prosperity in the linen trade during the year 1793, notwithstanding the war, and notwithstanding the assertions of our manufacturers, that trade in all its branches was brought to utter ruin.

2. This day (Sunday) betwixt the hours of one and three in the morning, a fire broke out in a cotton spinning workhouse at Brachead, near Kirkintilloch, which was burnt to the ground. The premises were insured in the Sunfire Office.

3. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Governor and Deputy-Governor of the British Linen Company:

Gov. Sir David Kinloch, of Gilmerton, Bart.—*Dep.-Gov.* W. M'Dowall of Garthland, Esq;

4. The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland, were this day chosen as follows:

Gov. The Duke of Buccleugh.—*Dep. Gov.* Gilbert Innes, Esq;

Upon the 4th current, five Roman Catholic clergymen were admitted to degrees in the university of Dublin; being the first gentlemen, avowedly of that persuasion, ever admitted.

6. The following proclamation was this day issued by the Lord Provost and Sheriff relative to the French emigrants:

"Whereas, information is received, that, of late, several Foreigners, and, in particular, NATIVES of FRANCE, have come to, and taken up their residence in this city and county, without complying with the regulations established and appointed to be observed by an act of Parliament of the thirty-third of his present Majesty, entituled, "An act for establishing Regulations respecting Aliens arriving in this Kingdom, or resident therein."—And that those who have lodged Foreigners have also failed to make the report incumbent on them:—These are therefore requiring all Foreigners, of whatever nation, presently within this city and county, and those with whom they lodged, to appear in this place, and, in presence of the sitting Magistrate, give in their names with their present places of residence; and also to comply with the other particulars required by the said act. Hereby certifying, that whoever shall, after this notice, neglect or refuse to do so, within the space of eight days after this date, will be proceeded against according to law."

12. The diet against Charles Sinclair, indicted for sedition, was deserted, *pro loco et tempore.*

The determination of Capt. Johnstone's case is put off.

The prize, taken by the Thetis, Capt. Cochrane, laden with military stores, is valued at 8000l. Sterling.

The recruiting business goes on, we learn, very briskly; there are upwards of forty different recruiting parties in Glasgow, and a proportionable number in other places; the usual allowance is from 12 to 16 guineas.

His Grace the Duke of Gordon is appointed keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, in the room of the late Earl of Marchmont.

The Rev. Mr. Alexander Gray, late preacher at Enzie chapel, was, on the 13th ult. admitted minister of Urdequhill, in the room of Mr. Ogilvie, deceased.

Mr. James Keydon was ordained assistant and successor to the Rev. Mr. Bruce at Dunboig.

16. The church, at the head of New Street, Canongate, was opened this day; the Rev. Sir H. Wellwood Moncrief preached in the forenoon, and the Rev. Mr Walter Buchanan in the afternoon.

On the 19th, a house at Linwood near Paisley was burnt down, and there is great reason to suspect the fire was wilfully raised. It is certainly incumbent upon every person to use all endeavours to discover the authors of such malevolent and hurtful practices.

19. This morning early, a fire broke out in an uninhabited house in the south back of the Meadows. Some workmen had been employed in it of late, in making reparations. Whether, therefore, the fire was accidental or wilful, cannot, as yet, be ascertained; but it had proceeded to so great a length before the discovery was made, that all attempts to preserve the building would have been fruitless, and the house, of consequence, was burnt to the ground.

20. The Rev. James Robertson was ordained

ordained miniſter of the goſpel at Falkirk.

The heritors, &c. of the counties of Berwick, Perth, and Haddington, have agreed to raiſe troops of horſe for the internal defence of the country.

The Pope has appointed Mr. Erſkine, now at London, Auditor General to the Holy See. This, we underſtand, is a very high appointment.

24. This morning Mr. Gerald was ſent off to London, under the charge of Mr. Williamſon meſſenger.

We are happy to learn that the riots in the county of Corke are now totally ſuppreſſed.

The grand total of priſoners at Paris, on the 20th, amounted to 6324.

24. At a meeting of the County gentlemen of Mid-Lothian, held this day in the Parliament houſe, in conſequence of previous advertiſements. Mr. Sheriff Clerk was called to the chair. The Sheriff ſtated the purpoſe of the meeting, namely, to conſider of the means proper for guarding the coaſt againſt any invaſion. He took a view of the ſituation of the country at large—he thought that although adminiſtration had been doing much for our defence. it behoved every gentleman, in caſe of invaſion, to ſtep forward in defence of his country. He propoſed, that two troops of fencible cavalry ſhould be raiſed, conſiſting of about 150 men, that is between 50 and 80 in each troop. Rating 150 horſes at 25l. each, the amount is 3750l. about 1l. 17s. on the valued rent. Theſe circumſtances he only mentioned, leaving it with gentlemen to ſuggeſt what improvements they might think fit.

Sir John Clerk ſeconded the motion, and profeſſed himſelf ready to give every aſſiſtance in his power.

Capt. Inglis ſaid, he objected to the propoſed motion, as he thought the county had, in a great meaſure, been treated with contempt by the Miniſtry. He would rather ſee flat bottomed boats and a guarda coſta, the natural defence of this iſland, ſubſtituted in place of the plan propoſed; and he was ready to take a command in the ſervice, or to act as a volunteer.

Several other gentlemen ſpoke, all of whom heartily approved of the meaſure, and expreſſed their readineſs to give their ſervices when required.

It was propoſed and agreed to, that thoſe who held ſuperiorities in the county, ſhould pay a proportion which would amount to about ſix guineas for 400l. Scots valuation.

It was recommended alſo, that heritors ſhould ſubſcribe; and if more money is collected than is neceſſary to raiſe two troops, then a third is to be raiſed.

The meeting then appointed a committee to conduct the buſineſs.

Yeſterday, a gentleman's carriage was overturned in Leith Sands, near the gunpowder magazine, where a veſſel had been ſtranded in the late ſtorm. There were two ladies in it taking an airing, who were much frightened. The body of the chaiſe was with much difficulty got out by the people belonging to the glaſs-houſe. The wheels and other parts were not got out till this morning.

24. There was a conſiderable alarm raiſed in town yeſterday, in conſequence of a letter received by the Lord Provoſt, from the Mayor of Newcaſtle, informing him that three French frigates had appeared upon the coaſt, and had actually landed a number of armed men near Bamborough, who were pillaging the country. In conſequence of this letter, every preparation was ſet about by the Commodore in Leith roads, to furniſh relief to that quarter. Same day private intelligence was afterwards received, that the accounts communicated by Mr. Mayor had been exaggerated; and next day an official letter was ſent by the Mayor, acquainting, that the whole turned out to be a flagrant impoſition. Perſons who are guilty, not only of ſporting with the feelings of individuals, and alarming the public, but of putting Magiſtrates, and others, whoſe duty it is to watch over the public ſafety to ſo much unneceſſary trouble, ought certainly to be ſeverely puniſhed—their guilt is certainly the more heinous at this ſeaſon of alarm, when every public officer finds his time ſo much taken up with important duty.

25. The following gentlemen were un-

unanimouſly choſen Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of Scotland. —*Gov.* The Right Hon. Henry Dundas of Melville, one of the principal Secretaries of State.—*Dep.-Gov.* Pat. Miller, Eſq; of Dalſwinton.

27. We are happy to hear that the Magiſtrates with a very proper attention, have opened and patroniſed a ſubſcription, to raiſe a ſum of money for the purpoſe of ſending back in comfort to their homes, ſuch of the wives and children of the ſoldiers of the North fencibles as cannot go to England with their huſbands and fathers. They have alſo given *thirty guineas* to the ſoldiers as a mark of approbation of their good behaviour.

Yeſterday, the Magiſtrates convened two proprietors of houſes before them, for letting them to idlers, rogues, and vagrants, and fined each of them, in terms of the Bridewell act, in the modified penalty of 20s. The Magiſtrates are determined to enforce this ſalutary act in every ſimilar inſtance that may occur.

The diſtillery act made in the 23d of his preſent Majeſty, which was only for a limited time, is now made perpetual.

The capitals of both the Bank of Scotland and Royal Bank have been increaſed to 1,000,000l. each.

It muſt afford ſatisfaction when the public are informed of the very liberal donations which have been made towards the relief of the widows and children of the ſoldiers who may fall in battle during the preſent war.—The following is the ſtatement of the funds:

Inveſted in India Bonds,	£. 17,471 17 7
Expended in relief to 91 widows and 125 children,	1,296 18 3
Balance in the treaſurer's hands,	283 18 2
	£. 19,052 14 0

In addition to this there is alſo lying at intereſt in the hands of Sir William Forbes and Company 448l. which has been ſubſcribed in Edinburgh; and 200l. from the county of Haddington paid in at London.

The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, have conferred the freedom of the city on Lieut.-Col. Graham of Balgowan, in teſtimony of the high opinion they entertain of the gallantry and public ſpirit, by which he has of late ſo honourably diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of his king and country, at home and abroad.

The Sheerneſs of 44 guns, the Albecore of 20, and the Otter of 14, returned, on the 30th, from a cruize, but ſaw no French frigates or privateers on our coaſts.

APPEALS.

March 3. Meſſrs. Charles Addiſons and Sons, *v.* Meſſrs. Row and Co.—Decree reverſed.

4. Campbell *v.* Francis Ruſſel and Co.—Decree reverſed.

10. Newenham *v.* Stewart, Truſtee for the creditors of James Stein.—Decree affirmed.

26. Leſlie *v.* Brodie. Their Lordſhips affirmed the interlocutor of the Court of Seſſion, by which Mr. Leſlie is ordered to be ſtruck out of the roll of Freeholders of the County of Elgin, and found liable in the ſtatutory penalties and coſts.

THE ſeaſon, during this month, has been uncommonly favourable to the huſbandman; we have had little rain, though a good deal of ſhowers, but almoſt no froſt. The ground has always been in a ſtate fit for culture, and ſo far as we can learn, all the iſland has enjoyed equally good weather; and, with few exceptions, the oats, peaſe, and beans are every where in the ground. The early wheat, which is uncommonly forward this ſeaſon, has got a yellowiſh blighted appearance, owing to ſome thick fogs, with an eaſt wind, which prevailed for a few days about the middle of the month. Although our climate is much infected with fogs and eaſt winds during the ſpring, yet they ſeldom happen ſo early as March. The late change of the wind, to the weſt, has given a turn to vegetation, and the wheat and graſs crops are both regaining their colour. Notwithſtanding the numbers of people at preſent in and about the metropolis, owing to the tranſports and ſhips

in the Frith, and recruiting parties, the price of proviſions and *vivres* has kept very moderate; beef and mutton have not been above 3d. and 4½d. *per* pound. The market has been uncommonly well ſtocked with fiſh; beſides herrings at 12 and 16 for a-penny, during this month alſo we have had plenty of good ſalmon at 10d. and turbet, of the very beſt quality, often at 4d. *per* pound.

LISTS.

(*Captures in our Next.*)

MARRIAGES.

At London, the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Oxford, to Miſs Scott, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Scott of Richmond, Yorkſhire.

Feb. 24th. At Glaſgow, Mr Andrew Duncan, Bookſeller, to Miſs Jean Moriſon, daughter to Mr. John Moriſon, Architect.

24. Dr. James Johnſton, Phyſician in Moffat, to Miſs P. Carlile of Satur.

25. A Gordon Eſq; of Tobago to Mrs. Jean Oglevie.

March 11 At London, his Grace the Duke of Athol to Lady M'Leod, widow of the late Lord M'Leod, and daughter of Lord Forbes.

11. At Stapplegrove, James Watſon Eſq; to Miſs Pool, of Stapplegrove.

12. At Bath, the Right Honourable Lord Viſcount Belmore to Miſs Caldwall.

12. At Warkworth, Northumberland, —— Wellwood, Eſq; to Miſs Tailor.

22 At Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Maxwell, late merchant in London, to Miſs Margaret Wilſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Wilſon, of Blackland-mill.

28. At Leith, Charles Grey, Eſq; of Morrick to Miſs Grant.

BIRTHS.

March 12. At Kennel-houſe, Mrs. Brydon, a daughter.

18. At Gogar-houſe, Mrs. Ramſay, a ſon.

20. At London, the Counteſs of Glaſgow, a daughter.

20 At Eden, near Aberdeen, Mrs. Ruſſel, a ſon.

27. At London, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Stopford, a ſon.

DEATHS.

Capt. Peter Cullen, ſon of the late Dr. Cullen, died at Futtigur in the Eaſt Indies upon the 30th July laſt.

Nov. 27 At Naſſau, New Providence, Major Sir Henry Marr, of his Majeſty's 27th regiment.

At Jamaica, in January laſt, John Moore, Eſq; younger of Blairſton.

Feb. 26. The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Digby.

27. The Right Hon. Lady Mary Weſley, ſiſter to the preſent Earl of Mornington.

27. The Right Hon. Lady Katherine Rodney.

28. At Dumblaine, Henry Ruſſell, Eſq.

March 1. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Mary Fleming.

2. At Glaſgow, Mr. Agnes Hendrie, wife of Mr. William Aird, Saddler.

3. At his houſe in George Street, Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple of Fordel. This was the gentleman who ſtormed and took Fort Omoa. As an officer, he was diſtinguiſhed; as a country gentleman, moſt active and uſeful; as a promoter of the manufactures of his country none ſurpaſſed him. He died in the 47th year of his age of the liver complaint of the Eaſt-Indies, combined with the fever and ague of the Spaniſh Main

3. At Dalkeith, Miſs Margaret Wauchope, youngeſt daughter of the late Francis Wauchope of Cakemuir, Eſq.

3. At Newfield, Moſes Crawford, Eſq; of Newfield.

3. At Paiſley, Capt. Walkinſhaw, late of Lord Strathaven's corps of infantry, in his Majeſty's ſervice.

4. At Edinburgh, Lady Colſtoun.

4. At Greenock, Mrs. Marion Tailor, wife to Mr James Ewing, ſenior, merchant there.

4. Mr. Thomas Hunter, late tailor in Edinburgh, and one of the oldeſt citizens there, embelliſher to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales—a man poſſeſſed of an uncommonly fine genius, eſpecially in cutting vellum with ſciſſars, which he could execute equal to the fineſt lace, at the ſame time, drawing his figures with all the nicety of an accompliſhed painter. He was dextrous in manly exerciſes, and alſo an uncommon peditrian, and in the younger part of his life not inferior to the celebrated Mr. Powell.

5. At London, Sir Henry Gould, Knight, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1761, he ſucceeded Mr. Baron Lloyd as one of the Barons of the Exchequer; and on the 24th of January 1763, he was removed to the Court of Common Pleas, which ſeat he continued to fill with diſtinguiſhed ability till his deceaſe. During this period, he ſaw the Bench three times cleared by the natural viciſſitudes of human exiſtence. As a lawyer, Sir Henry Gould was enlightened and profound; and as a Judge, his ability and integrity were alike conſpicuous and acknowledged—tempering the ſternneſs of juſtice with the feelings of the man, the criminal never failed to be awed by his manner into a ſenſe of guilt, or to be led by his admonitions into the ſalutary paths of contrition and remorſe.

6. At Drumlanrig, David Blair, Eſq; late Provoſt of Dumfries.

7. At Paiſley, Mrs. Snodgraſs, widow of the late Mr. John White.

8. At

8. At Whithorn Manſe, the Rev. Andrew Adair of Genoch, in the 74th year of his age, and 51ſt of his miniſtry.

9. At Aberdeen, Mr. Alex. Roſs, merchant.

10. At Glaſgow, Miſs M. Somerville, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed Mr. William Somerville, Writer.

11 At Dumbarrow, William Ker, Eſq; of Dumbarrow

11. At Edinburgh, Miſs Mary Dunſmure, daughter of Mr J. Dunſmure, merchant.

11. At Edinburgh, Alexander Donaldſon Eſq; late Bookſeller in London, and the original eſtabliſher of the Edinburgh Advertiſer.

12. At Edinburgh, Miſs C M'Farlane, youngeſt daughter of the late John M'Farlane, younger of M'Farlane.

13. At Aberdeen, Mr. John Nicoll, merchant.

16 At Gogar-houſe, Miſs Suſan Ramſay.

16. Mr Thomas Taylor, wright in Aberdeen, and late Convener of the Trades of that city.

16. At Inverneſs, Mrs Suſannah Dunbar, relict of Mr. Malcolm Roſs of Pitcalny.

17. At Banff, Mrs. Gordon, widow of the late Admiral Gordon.

19. At Fyvie, the Rev. Mr. Moir.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Jane Seton, ſpouſe of Mr. Henry Jameſon, banker in Edinburgh.

19. At Perth, Mr. Donald Stewart, merchant there

19. At London, aged 72, Lieut. Gen. James Murray, Col. of the 72d reg. Governor of Fort William, uncle to the Duke of Athol, and Member in the Houſe of Commons for Perthſhire. This veteran officer had not ſlept in bed for upwards of thirty years, owing to the effects of a muſquet ball which he received in Germany, under the command of Prince Ferdinand, which could not, without imminent danger, be extracted. About ſix weeks ſince he was ſeized with a fever, which brought on a rapid decay. About a fortnight before that time, he was attempted to be robbed by two footpads upon Houſlow-Heath, when he drew a large knife, jumped out of his carriage, and, after giving the robber a dreadful wound, drove both of them away, and, but for want of agility, would have apprehended them.

20. At Leith, Mrs. Thorburn, wife of William Thorburn, merchant there.

21. At Scotſton, Mr D. P. Eneas Mackay, ſon of Mr. Mackay of Scotſton.

24. At Leith, Mr. William Bell, late wine-merchant

24. At Aberdeen, Mr. James Young, merchant in Aberdeen.

24. At Aberdeen, Mrs. Jane Innes, daughter of the late Alexander Innes, Eſq; of Breda, and ſpouſe to Mr. George More, merchant in Aberdeen.

25. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Campbell, wife of John Campbell, Eſq; W. S.

At Swineridgemuir, Ayrſhire, Mr. James Neil, eldeſt ſon of James Neil, Eſq; of Shaw.

25. At Dublin, the Right Hon. Hercules Langford Rowley.

29. At Lambton-hall, General John Lambton, Colonel of the 65th regiment of foot, of which he has had the command from the time of its being raiſed in 1758, and late member of parliament for the city of Durham. He is ſucceeded in his eſtate by his ſon W. H. Lambton, Eſq; preſent Member of Parliament for that city.

PREFERMENTS.

March 12 The King has been pleaſed to appoint Soulden Laurence, Eſq; to be one of the Judices of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, and to confer on him the honour of Knighthood.

14. To conſtitute and appoint Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Bart. to be deputy-comptroller of his Majeſty's Navy.

PROMOTIONS.

War Office, February 25.

25th reg. of foot, Capt. Lord William Bentick, from the 11th drag. to be Major, vice Robarts, who retires.

30th reg. of foot, Lieut-Col. Charles Green, from Maj. Gen. Edmeſton's reg. to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Maxwell, who exchanges.

50th reg. of foot, Brevet Lieut Col. Patrick Wauchope to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Edmeſton, appointed to the command of a regiment.

79th reg. of foot, Maj. Allan Cameron to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.

Maj. Gen. Edmeſtone's reg. of foot, Col. Chriſtopher Maxwell, from the 30th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Green, who exchanges.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Colonels of Militia to be Colonels in the Army by Brevet, and to take rank as ſuch ſo long only as their reſpective regiments of militia ſhall remain embodied for actual ſervice.

47th foot, Lieut.-Gen. Will. Dalrymple to be Colonel, vice Williamſon, appointed to the command of the 72d.

72d foot, Maj. Gen. Adam Williamſon, from the 47th, to be Colonel, vice James Murray, deceaſed.

Capt George Wynyard, of an independent company, to be Major of Brigade to the forces.

Maj. Charles Craufurd of the 2d drag. guards, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the army, by Brevet.

84th foot, Lieut. Col. George Bernard to be Colonel.

85th foot, Lieut. Col. George Nugent to be Colonel.

Maj. Samuel Twentyman, Deputy Adjutant General to the forces under the command of the Earl of Moira, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, by Brevet.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Feb. 26. Henry Birkmyre and Co. cotton-ſpinners in Port Glaſgow.

26 Ranald Macdonald, merchant in Lochbay, Iſle of Sky

28. James Carſon, merchant in Newton-Douglas

28 John Fifher and John Lennox, tanners and curriers in Thornhill.

Mar. 1. Rob. Baillie, merchant in Glafgow.

12. Alexander Fraſer, merchant and vintner, Edinburgh.

12. John Laurie, late tenant in Walyford, now reſiding in Muſſelburgh.

12. Robert Millar, merchant in Perth.

12. James Wilſon, tenant and cattle-dealer in Broich, county of Perth.

12. George M'Queen, tenant and cattle-dealer in Tarr of Ruſkie, county of Perth.

13. Alex. Watt, merchant in Cupar Angus.

15. Andrew Neil, builder in Edinburgh.

15. William Scott, ſhoemaker in Glaſgow.

15. Mary Brown, cotton-dealer in Glaſgow.

17. James Hill, merchant in Keltie.

17. Tod and Stoddart, merchants in Leith.

18. Thomas Stoddart and Son, merchants in Leith.

18. Robert Marſhall, merchant in Glaſgow.

18. James Lyle, merchant in Kilmarnock.

27. James Niven, merchant in Ayr.

EDINBURGH FIARS—1793.

Beſt Wheat, per boll	L.	1	3	4½
Second ditto		1	2	0
Beſt Barley		0	18	10½
Second ditto		0	17	4½
Third ditto		0	16	4½
Beſt Oats		0	15	6½
Second ditto		0	13	0
Beſt Oatmeal		0	16	0
Peaſe		0	15	0

ABERDEEN FIARS—1793.

Great Oats with fodder	0	19	0
Ditto without fodder	0	14	6
Brocked Oats with fodder	0	15	6
Ditto without fodder	0	12	0
Small Oats with fodder	0	12	0
Ditto without fodder	0	9	0
Bear with fodder	1	0	0
Ware Bear with fodder	0	18	0
Ditto without fodder	0	15	0
Farm or market Bear without fodder	0	17	0
White Meal, nine ſtone	0	16	0
Farm Meal, eight ſtone	0	14	0
Market Malt	1	0	0
Peaſe	0	15	6
Wheat	1	1	0
Rye	0	14	0

BANFFSHIRE FIARS—1793.

Boll of beſt Bear with fodder	L. 1	1	0
Beſt Bear without fodder	0	17	6
Beſt Oats with fodder	0	16	8
Ditto without fodder	0	13	0
Second Bear with fodder	0	18	0
Ditto without fodder	0	15	6
Second Oats with fodder	0	14	0
Ditto without fodder	0	11	0
Oatmeal, eight ſtone per boll	0	14	0
Peaſe and Beans	0	14	0
Wheat	1	1	0

HADDINGTON FIARS—1793.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	24	3½	23	3½	21	8¾
Barley	19	3½	18	10¼	18	0½
Oats	15	8	15	1	14	5½
Peaſe	15	3	14	6	13	9¾

KINCARDINE FIARS—1793. *Scots.*

The boll of Oatmeal	L. 9	0	0
White Oats with fodder	10	16	0
Ditto without fodder	9	8	0
Brocked Oats with fodder	9	12	0
Ditto without fodder	8	8	0
Bear with fodder	10	16	0
Ditto without fodder	9	0	0
Peaſe with fodder	10	16	0
Ditto without fodder	8	8	0
Boll of Wheat	12	0	0

Prices of Grain at Haddington, March 28.

Wheat, 25s. 6d. Barley, 22s. Oats, 18s. 6d. Peaſe, 18s. Beans, 18s Tares, 26s.

Edinburgh, March 28. Oat-meal 1s. 2d. Bear meal, 10d. 2f. Peaſe-meal, 10d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for February.

Burial Places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	28	31	59
Weſt-kirk,	17	28	45
Canongate,	12	15	27
Calton,	28	20	48
Total	85	94	179

AGE.			DISEASES, &c.	No.
Under	2	59	Accident	3
Between 2 &	5	24	Aged	22
5 &	10	8	Aſthma	2
10 &	20	2	Bowelhive	18
20 &	30	8	Childbed	3
30 &	40	14	Chincough	5
40 &	50	10	Conſumption	40
50 &	60	16	Croup	1
60 &	70	15	Dropſy	1
70 &	80	13	Fever	21
80 &	90	9	Jaundice	1
90 &	100	1	Meaſles	3
		179	Small Pox	39
			Stillborn	8
			Teething	11
			Water in the Head	1
Increaſed		3		

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	March 17.	March 28.
Bank Stock ſhut for opg	161½	162
3 per cent. red. ſhut		ſhut
3 per cent. conſ.	67½	67¾
4 per cent. conſ. ſhut		ſhut
India Stock ſhut for opg	201½	202
India Bonds	16s. 17s. prem.	16s. 15s.
Lottery Tickets	20l.	

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For APRIL 1794.

CONTENTS.

	Pag.
On the Effects of Gaming	182
Of the French Theatre	182
Characteriſtical Sketches of Eminent Britons	183
Neceſſity of Labour and Exerciſe	184
Sketches of the late Duke of Orleans	185
Original Letter by Lord Burleigh	189
On the Employment of Time	191
Life of Colley Cibber	193
Eſtabliſhment of the Advocates' Library	198
Account of the Iſland of Corſica	198
REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.	
Smith's Tour on the Continent *Extracts*—Character of Rouſſeau, &c.	199
Medical Enquiries and Obſervations by Dr Ruſh—*Extract*, Effects of Spirituous Liquors	202
Progreſs of the Chriſtian Religion, a Sermon, by Dr. Hardy—*Extract* regarding revolution in France	203
LIST of New Publications	204
POETRY.	
For a Bower in a Flower Garden	205
The Weeping Willow	205
The Gig demoliſhed	205
MONTHLY REGISTER.	
National Convention	207
Iriſh Parliament, Sir H. Langriſh's Speech on the Reform Bill	210
PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.	
IN HOUSE OF LORDS,	
Trial of Mr Haſtings	213
Treaties with Foreign Powers	213
Internal Government of France, &c.	214
IN HOUSE OF COMMONS,	
Motion regarding M. La Fayette	217
Paper-duty bill	218
Criminal Judicature of Scotland	219
Meſſage from his Majeſty regarding the war	220
Voluntary Contributions for levying Troops	221
India Budget	222
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.	
Northern Frontier	223
Affairs in the South	224
Sweden—Vienna—Conſtantinople—Poland—America	225
LONDON.	
Diſpatches from the Duke of York	226
Letter from Sir C. Grey at Martinico	226
Letter from Gen. Williamſon at Jamaica	228
Surrender of Martinico	229
Incidental occurrences, &c.	230
EDINBURGH.	
Proceedings at the Circuit Courts	232
Incidental occurrences	232
Affray at the Theatre, and Proclamation relative thereto	234
LISTS—Captures, Marriages, Births, Deaths, Preferments, Promotions, Bankrupts, Prices of Grain, Meal, Stocks, &c.	235—238

Ne quid falſi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

EDINBURGH:

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And by the Bookſellers in Town and Country.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Editors of the SCOTS MAGAZINE are truly ſorry to announce the obligation they are laid under of advancing the price of this publication.

The great riſe upon the price of paper, in conſequence of the late tax, is well known; not leſs than 150 per cent. of additional exciſe-duty has been impoſed upon that article.

This publication has hitherto continued uniformly at one price ſince its commencement. But of late, the rate of wages has been conſiderably hightened; the price of materials, and the expence attending articles of intelligence are alſo raiſed; and, if to all this be added the additional duty upon paper, it is hoped our Subſcribers will not be ſurprized at our preſent propoſal.

Since the preſent Editors undertook this Work they have been very conſiderably embarraſſed in every Number for want of room; indeed they have added either a half or a quarter-ſheet to each Number ſince they began; and they ſtill find their bounds too ſmall.

While, therefore, they lay an addition upon the price of each Number, (making it 9d.), they will at the ſame time add nearly another ſheet to the ſize, and this alteration will commence in June, upon the Magazine for May.

While the Editors make this involuntary riſe of price, they truſt they ſhall not experience any diminution of the very liberal encouragement they have been favoured with ſince their labours commenced; and their Subſcribers and Readers may truſt that they will continue their exertions to deſerve it.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For APRIL 1794.

ON THE EFFECTS OF GAMING.

SIR,

THE pernicious conſequences of gaming have been often pointed out; but the following ſhort extract puts them in a more ſtriking point of view than perhaps any other author has yet done. I beg you will therefore give it a place.

'GAMES of chance, where money is the object, are dangerous in the extreme. They cheriſh evil paſſions without number, as avarice, diſcontent, ſelfiſhneſs; they give riſe to altercation and quarreling, and ſometimes, as I am well informed, to the moſt ſhocking impiety: They occaſion, as long as they continue, a total loſs of time and of all the rational pleaſures of ſocial life; they are generally detrimental to health, by keeping the body inactive, and encroaching on the hours of reſt; they produce a feveriſh agitation of the ſpirits, as hurtful to the mind as habitual dram-drinking would be to the body; they level all diſtinctions of ſenſe and folly, vice and virtue, and bring together, on the ſame footing, men and women of decent, and of the moſt abandoned manners.

'Perſons who take pleaſure in play ſeldom fail to become immoderately attached to it; and neglect of buſineſs, and the ruin of fortune, family, and reputation, are too frequently the conſequence. Savages are addicted to gaming, and in this reſpect, whatever difference there may be in the dreſs, or colour of the ſkin, the characters of the gentleman gambler and gambling ſavage are not only ſimilar, but the ſame. The ſavage, at play, will loſe his wife and children, and perſonal liberty; the other will throw away, in the ſame manner, what ſhould ſupport his wife and children, and keep himſelf out of a jail; and it is well if he ſtop ſhort of ſelf-murder. Is it impoſſible to keep at too great a diſtance from ſuch enormities? and can the man who once engages in this dreadful buſineſs ſay when he will ſtop, or how far he may go? Let no ſuch man be truſted.' *Dr. Beattie.*

OF THE FRENCH THEATRE.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 121.)

JOHN RACINE, born, as I mentioned in my former communication, in 1639, was educated by the Recluſes of Port Royal. 'His Rival Brothers' appeared in 1663. This was his firſt eſſay. His Alexander, in 1666, was his next production; in which a degree of improvement was diſcernible. Andromache, two years after, diſcovered ſtill greater excellence; and Britannicus, produced after other two years, afforded a complete triumph over the critics.

In 1671, Berenice was announced. This piece occaſioned a kind of literary conteſt between Corneille and Racine. The victory was adjudged to the latter; yet the critics pronounced this tragedy to be nothing but a ſeries of elegies.

Racine compoſed Bajazet, in order to contradict an aſſertion which had been made, that he was only an imitator of the ancients, from whom indeed he had borrowed his chief beauties. This piece met with great applauſe. His Mithridates was not leſs extolled; and ſoon after Iphigenia completely crowned the reputation of its author.

A devout turn of mind, together with ſome

ſome diſguſts, induced M. Racine to renounce theatrical compoſitions. The eſtabliſhment of St. Cyr gave him an opportunity of applying tragedy to ſacred purpoſes. Eſther is a very fine play; and Athaliah a maſter-piece: The latter was acted in 1691. M. Racine died in 1699. Corneille had gone before, in 1684.

The celebrated M. de la Bruyere has drawn a parallel betwen theſe two great poets, which deſerves to be tranſcribed. "Corneille, (ſays he,) cannot be equalled in the paſſages where he excels? he has then an original and inimitable character, but he is excentric. In ſome of his beſt pieces there are inexcuſable faults againſt morals; a declamatory ſtyle that impedes the action and makes it languid, and negligences in the verſification and in the expreſſion, which cannot be accounted for in ſo great a man. The moſt eminent qualification in him is his genius, which was truely ſublime. Racine is uniform, always the ſame every where, both in the plan and the conduct of his pieces, which are accurate, regular, drawn from good ſenſe, and nature: In his verſification he is correct, rich in his rhymes, elegant, numerous, harmonious. However, if it be allowable to make ſome compariſon between them, and characterize both by what is moſt peculiar to them, and by what uſually ſhines in their works, perhaps one might thus ſpeak of them. Corneille keeps us in ſubjection to his characters, and his ideas; Racine adapts himſelf to ours. The former paints men as they ought to be; the latter paints them as they are. In the firſt there is more of what we admire, and of what we ought even to imitate; in the ſecond, there is more of what we feel within ourſelves. The one elevates, aſtoniſhes, ſubdues, and inſtructs; the other pleaſes, moves, touches, and penetrates. What is moſt grand, moſt imperious in reaſon, is handled by the former; what is moſt tender, moſt pleaſing in the paſſions, by the latter. In the one we find rules, precepts, maxims; in the other taſte and ſentiment. The mind is more employed by Corneille's pieces; by thoſe of Racine it is more agitated and affected. Corneille is more moral, Racine more natural. It appears the one imitated Sophocles, and that the other owes more to Euripides."

From theſe two men united, may be formed an idea of tragic perfection. This idea may ſerve as a rule of merit in every tragedy, which, according to its proximity to that idea, may be regarded as more or leſs perfect.

Corneille and Racine have had no ſucceſſors, properly ſo called; for though the tragic ſcene, ſince their time, has been enriched with many pieces, in which there are great beauties, no poet has held a career ſimilar to theirs. Thoſe that may be placed immediately after them, are Meſſrs. Crebillon and Voltaire.

The tragedies of the firſt form a ſpecies apart, which may be termed the *terrible*, as that of Corneille is the *ſublime*, that of Racine, the *moving*.

The terror excited by Rhadameſte, Electra, &c. is carried to ſuch a height, that the leaſt degree farther would be ſhocking. Neither is M. Crebillon's verſification equal to that of his predeceſſors.

Moſt of M. de Voltaire's tragedies have met with a brilliant ſucceſs, and this illuſtrious poet has handled almoſt all kinds of pieces; which evinces the power of his art, and the extent of his genius.

French Comedy begins with Moliere, who, like Corneille, in regard to tragedy, at once created, and carried it to the greateſt perfection. He was born in 1620; his firſt piece, entituled *l' Etourdi*, (*the Blunderer*) was acted in 1653. His *Miſanthrope*, which appeared in 1666, is perhaps the moſt perfect work in French comedy. The *Tartuffe*, the three firſt acts of which were repreſented in 1664, but which Moliere was not permitted to bring again upon the ſtage till 1669, is another piece highly worthy of applauſe, as well for the ſingularity and boldneſs of the ſubject, as for the ſagacity with which it is treated. Moliere died in 1673.

In ſurveying what Molier did in the ſpace of twenty years, we cannot but admire his happy fertility, the extent and the reſources of his genius. He is, perhaps, ſtill more worthy of praiſe, in the ſubjects he has taken from ancient and modern authors, and in the ſtrokes he has

has borrowed from them, than in his own productions. Always ſuperior to his models, he has given new life to what he has copied. The models diſappear, he becomes the original. In the ſame manner did Plautus and Terence imitate the Grecians.

The two Latin poets, more uniform in the choice of characters, and in the manner of painting them, repreſented only a part of the general morals and manners of Rome. The French poet not only expoſed, on the ſtage, the vices and follies common to all ages and countries, but he alſo painted them with ſtrokes adapted to his nation; ſo that his comedies may be conſidered, as the hiſtory of the manners, modes, and taſte of his age. An advantage that will ever diſtinguiſh Moliere from other comic authors.

Continually obſerving nature, and adapting to his art all the attitudes, and all the expreſſions that characterize the paſſions, he copied the geſture, the tone, the language, of all the ſenſations which man is ſuſceptible of, in all conditions and in all ſtations. He knew how to mix the ſatirical with the ſimple; the ſingular with the natural. He excites laughter in the moſt auſtere—he inſtructs all—diſguſts none. He exhibites the high, the low, the ridiculous, the vicious, and every variety of character.

He is charged with ſome blemiſhes, ſuch as, that he is unhappy in unravelling his plots, and that he ſometimes runs into too low comedy. With regard to the latter, we perceive, in peruſing the hiſtory of his life, and of his pieces, that he was urged by neceſſity, in oppoſition to his better taſte, to ſtoop to this ſubaltern ſpecies of the drama; even in the comedies, however, where this is prevalent, ſtill there are many paſſages agreeable and original.

Moliere has been, perhaps, ſtill leſs equaled by thoſe that came after him, than Corneille and Racine.

Regnard and Des Touches, are thoſe who after them have had the moſt ſucceſs in comedy. The *Glorieux* (vainglorious) and the *Married Philoſopher*, of the latter are pieces worthy of the author of the *Miſanthrope* and *Tartuffe*.

The plays of Meſſrs. Boiſſy, La Chauſſe, and Fagan, which belong to a diſtinct ſpecies of the drama, being a kind of low *city tragedy*, which the adverſaries of theſe authors have termed *weeping comedy*, have yet been favourably received by the public.

M. de Marivaux alſo deſerves to be diſtinguiſhed: he has given to the two theatres, French and Italian, ſome comedies of a truely original turn, but, like all the other works of this author, they are cenſured for a profuſion of wit.

M ANNOTATOR.

CHARACTERISTICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT BRITONS.

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

GEORGE VILLIERS, Duke and Marquis of Buckingham, the favourite of two ſucceſſive monarchs, roſe from a private ſtation to the poſſeſſion of theſe honours, by the handſomeneſs of his perſon, and the elegance of his manners; being only the younger ſon of an antient family in Leiceſterſhire. His firſt appearance at court won the favour of James, ever caught by external accompliſhments. From being his cup-bearer, the firſt ſituation in which Buckingham was placed, he ſoon roſe to be prime miniſter; and the King, in the vanity of his erudition, undertook himſelf the taſk of perceptor to fit him for higher offices. He continued to enjoy, during the remainder of James's reign, the moſt unbounded influence, and ſoon acquired over the more decerning mind of his ſon an equal aſcendency, ſo that through him was the way to all power and preferment. So ſuddenly elevated, and to ſuch a height, it is impoſſible he could eſcape envy and detraction, and it is incompatible with the imperfections of human nature but that he ſhould in part at leaſt deſerve them. His eaſy elevation could not fail to render him vain of his abilities, and his aſcendency over the two monarchs muſt have made him impatient of contradiction from all below the throne.

From theſe circumſtances all the errors of his adminiſtration may be traced. His impatience of obſtacles in the way of his purſuits, criminal as they often were, made him firſt break off the match with Spain, and next involve Britain in a war with France. The ſame temper rendered him totally unfit to conduct the wheels of a free government; and the arbitrary meaſures he dictated, fomented the growing diſſentions betwixt the King and Parliament, at a time when only lenient ones ſhould have been employed, and which occaſioned at laſt his own impeachment. The ſame bias of mind rendered him in private life warm in his friendſhip, generous and deſirous to oblige, but equally ſtrong and implacable in his reſentments, which were carried beyond the prudence that became a miniſter. He poſſeſſed an undaunted and rather blameable courage; but his miſcarriage at the Iſle of Rhee ſhewed neither the talent nor foreſight neceſſary for a general. That he had great abilities there can be no doubt, but they were by no means ſo extended as to enable him to conduct himſelf with propriety and ſucceſs, amid the various ſituations in which by the blind attachment of his Sovereigns he was placed. His attention to thoſe external accompliſhments, to which he owed his elevation, had been too great at that period of life when the ſtudy of more important ones ſhould have occupied his mind, and which would have rendered the after leſſons of his royal preceptor more ſucceſsful.

He was withdrawn at a ſeaſonable juncture for his maſter, had he profited by it, and his death was remarkable, as it ſhews the influence of the opinion of parliament, in a free government, in forming the ſentiments of individuals. One Felton, a diſbanded lieutenant, of a melancholy diſpoſition, hearing the Duke blamed as the cauſe of the diſſentions of the nation, privately went down to Portſmouth, where he was then attending the embarkation of the troops for France, with a deſign to kill him. He watched his opportunity as the Duke came out after breakfaſt from an inner chamber of the inn, and was in diſcourſe with Sir T. Fryer, in the moment of the latter's withdrawing, he ſtabbed him in the left ſide. The Duke, pulling out the bloody knife, had only time to ſay, "the villain hath killed me." The weapon entered his heart; in a few hours after his death, he was left without a ſingle attendant, and ſtript naked; a ſtriking inſtance of the futility of his former greatneſs. Charles diſcovered, at the news of his death, thoſe ſtrong ſigns of grief which marked his affection for the man more than his regret for the miniſter. N.

(To be Continued.)

NECESSITY OF LABOUR AND EXERCISE.

'LABOUR is to man a ſource of enjoyment, and to the faculties with which he is furniſhed a principal means of improvement. Arts communicate by information and example, from the maſter to his pupil, and from a paſſing generation to that which ſucceeds it; ſo that the progreſs of the human ſpecies is not, like that of other animals, limited to the individual or to the age; but communicated from one to another, and continued from age to age.

'As exerciſe is the ſchool of intelligent power, man is every where ſurrounded with occaſions that require its exertion. He finds himſelf beſet with inconveniencies which he deſires to remove; remote from advantages which he deſires to gain; and ſubjected to much difficulty, danger, diſappointment and ſorrow, in his attempts to remove the one or to obtain the other. Every material preſented to him, in its natural ſtate, is rude and unfit for his uſe. The ſpontaneous produce of the ſoil is no where fit to maintain him. Poiſon and food are blended together in the productions of the earth. The noxious and the ſalutary are to be diſtinguiſhed and ſeparated with anxious care. He is made deſirous of knowledge; but the ſubject of his inquiries is concealed from him under a variety of perplexing appearances. He is diſpoſed to ſociety; but diſtreſſed with the evils to which he finds it expoſed.